STEPHENS'
MALT
VINEGAR.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,920—New Series BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE OF ANY GRAND MILK IN THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.	
* CALEDONIA	7555	K. H. Gordon	18th	July
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th	"
* PENINSULAR	6284	A. G. Osmer	1st	Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7526	R. H. Gordon	8th	"
* ORIENTAL	6594	F. N. Pillard	15th	"
M. L. MASSILIA	5645	H. W. Crekman	22nd	"
* PENINSULAR	6284	A. G. Cubitt	29th	"
M. L. EGYPT	7958	C. L. Bamburgh	5th	Sept.
* ORIENTAL	6594	F. N. Pillard	12th	"
M. L. ITALIA	7958	T. Lewis	19th	"
* PENINSULAR	6284	A. G. Cubitt	25th	"

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, leaving on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Large Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Steamers. BANKERS, giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,335	Flaculin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, to sail on or about the 21th July, 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivsilich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
* † VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Meccozzi	5,065	19th Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 800.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

SERAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,900	23rd July 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE containing Valuable Information for Travellers sent on Application.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1 700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 20th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 21st July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR MARMAGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 28th July (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 11th August (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,750 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 25th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description receive for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.....,, 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	21st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	3rd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Grahams, Buildings, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—26, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S. A.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 3, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

Of Course you require the BEST Cup of Tea possible.

THEREFORE YOU SHOULD DRINK ONLY

BRITANNIA BRAND TEAS
(KANGRA VALLEY)

which are undoubtedly the BEST and CHEAPEST

And are specially selected from the CHOICEST GROWTHS OBTAINABLE.

TEA AND COFFEE MART,
80, 82, 84, HORNBY ROAD,
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IMMENSE NEW STOCK ARRIVING EVERY FORTNIGHT.

THE BOMBAY IRON MART.

MOOLJEE HARIDASS & CO.,

TENDERERS TO THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST AND INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF IRON AND STEEL.

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FOR BUILDINGS.

Rolled Steel Beams, Angles, Tees and Galvanised Corrugated and Plain Iron Sheets.

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Cast Iron Pipes, Tees and Bends.

FOR RAILWAYS, FOUNDRIES AND OTHERS.

Pig Iron, Tool Steel, Spring Steel and Keg Steel Genuine Lowmoor, and Swedish Iron.

We are Sole Importers of "Faggot Steel" ÆB and "Sheepbridge Crown" Staffordshire Iron.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and COUNTRY-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 35). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syces. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality, only supplied. Carriages Stored in [illegible]

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Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
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CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

INSPECTION INVITED SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR ARIEL CYCLES.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay. AGUE SPECIFIC.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 2/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy. To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK CHRONOGRAPHS.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN ENGINEERING.

JULY 11, 1903.

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At Rs. 2 cash, by M. O.

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DESTROYS WHITE ANTS, PRESERVES WOOD, ERADICATES WEEDS AND IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

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LAWSON'S "ARROW" BOILER FLUID, PREVENTS SCALE AND COROSSION IN BOILERS.

BRASS SAIL EYELETS AND GROMETS WITH RINGS
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NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS,
AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA. D. C. OOMRIGUR. | MONGINI BROS. J. F KUTHOKE. | W. B. GREEN & Co. D. D. BARIA.

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AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 83.

PUBLIC NOTICIES.

NOTICE.

THE 51ST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE WESTERN INDIA Poona, will be held on [illegible] AUGUST, 1903, at 5.30 P. M.

W. J. GOOLD, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

Poona, 16th July, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS as under will run between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) and Poona on 24th July, 1st, 7th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 21st, 22nd and 24th August, 23rd, 25th, and 26th September, and 1st, 2nd, 8th, and 10th October, 1903, for the convenience of Passengers wishing to attend the Poona Races.

DOWN TRAIN.	P. M.	UP TRAIN.	P. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ..... Dep.	11 30	Poona ..... Dep.	12 30
Poona ..... Arr.	14 47	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ..... Arr.	23 6

A Second Special Train will, if required, run each way between Bombay and Poona to the following Timings :—

	P. M.		P. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ..... Dep.	11 30	Poona ..... Dep.	19 55
Poona ..... Arr.	18 13	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ..... Arr.	23 31

A Dining Car will be attached to these Special Trains.

Tickets for the Journey and Meals must be purchased from the Booking Clerk at Victoria Terminus (Bombay) the day previous to Journey. No meals will be served to Passengers not holding Meal Tickets.

For Fares and all other Particulars see the Notice explaining all charges, or application can be made to Station Master, Bombay.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

AUSTRALIAN GLAZED PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

6, CHURCH GATE STREET, WATSON BUILDING.

THE WELL-KNOWN PHOTOGRAPHER, E. S. KOCHER, has RETURNED from AUSTRALIA and solicits the PATRONAGE of his Friends and Customers.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Drafts on places payable in Bombay received without charge.

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POONA RACING SEASON 1903.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of the EXTRA MEETINGS and the POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES.

The EXTRA MEETINGS will probably commence on SATURDAY, 25th July, and it is proposed to hold about twelve Extra Meetings during July, August, September, and October, on SATURDAYS, whenever possible, and on occasional other days.

The POONA RACES and STEEPLE-CHASES (six days) will be held on 23rd, 24th, and 25th September, and on 1st, 3rd, and 5th October.

Rates for Season Tickets will be as follows :—

SEASON.	Poona Racing Season, i.e., Extra Meetings & Races. (About 18 days.)	The Extra Meetings only. (About 12 days.)	Poona Races and Chases. (6 days)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SINGLE TICKET	50	30	15
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., two separate Tickets for one Lady and one Gentleman	60	35	30
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., four separate Tickets for three Ladies and one Gentleman	70	40	35
SINGLE TICKET (for Lady only)	20	15	10
PRIVATE BOX to hold six persons (if available)	150	(In addition to above charges.)	

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE	Rs.	SECOND ENCLOSURE	Rs. a.
TICKET (Lady only)	2	SINGLE TICKET	1 8
SINGLE TICKET	3		
DOUBLE TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 1 Lady and 1 Gentleman	6	SOLDIERS in UNIFORM	1 0
FAMILY TICKET, i.e., separate Tickets for 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman	8	LADY	0 8
PRIVATE BOX (if available to hold 8 persons)	15		
(In addition to above charges.)			

N. B.—RESERVED Accommodation for Ladies with Badges and for Members of the Turf Club who wear their Badges is reserved on both the first and top floors of the Stand.

Tickets are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club at the Race Stand, Poona, or at the gate.

No Tickets will be issued without payment.

SPECIAL TRAINS from and back to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

The Race Stand, Poona, 1st July, 1903.

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Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1902, respectively.
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By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Mulji Shamchan Tadisealia, an Insolvent, absent. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the whole of the machinery with the roadway terms of the lease dated 30th December, 1898, and subject to the conditions contained therein, in one lot as a going concern on MONDAY, the 20th July, 1903, at 2-30 p.m. at their factory premises, Parel (Gupal Bag Road), comprising of Cornish boiler by Pennsen & Co., with 6 flings and W. I. chimney, donkey pumps, patent suspended steam hydro-extractor by Broadbent, steam chest with cop-per basket baling press, with pumps, bundling presses, with tables, cast of Chadwick's dies and taps, White work's standard, large C. I. tanks, with C. I. pillars, W. I. tanks, drilling machine, bench vices, dye vats, with copper plugs, sludge tubs, finger, dyeing and oiling sticks, galvanised iron troughs, pulleys for gearing wringing machines, wringers and shooting poles, steam chamber steam and water pipes with brackets and fittings, galvanised wire, coloured and white yarn, colours, cardboards, yarn labels, bags of miscellaneous oil casks, 1 cold drums of caustic soda, cases of chemicals, lime trees, ornes buckets, office tables, chairs, cupboards, copying press, desks, chairs, lamps, corrugated iron shed, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

PUBLIC NOTICIES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "PERSIA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

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POONA 1st EXTRA MEETING,
SATURDAY, 25TH JULY, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 20th July, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 13th July, 1903.

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JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

PROPRIETOR: THOMAS KEATING, LD., CO.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 13	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery. We are Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Stringe, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.

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161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

BANKER & Co.,

GENT'S TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESSMAKERS.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS,

MADE UP ACCORDING TO LATEST FASHION, STYLE, FIT AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

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OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

FUTURE FROM HANDWRITING!

YOUR character, marriage partner described, business, love, health, changes and chief events accurately told. Send a specimen of your writing, signed with usual signature, and enclose twenty half-anna postage stamps and a stamped addressed envelope to

"GRAPHOLOGISTS,

Mandvi Post, Bombay."

NOTE.—Don't send it if you dislike plain speaking.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902 ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £10,640,000

ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £37,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,

Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,

Chief Agents, Madras.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000

Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000

Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum Per cent.
For 2 Years.....	5
„ 1 Year.....	4½ „
„ 6 months.....	4 „
„ 3 Months.....	3½ „

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Accounts Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further Information apply to—

D. KING,

Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance:

4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hundees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for amounts of Rs. 10,000 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 40 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,

Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANDREW JAMES JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GARRATT HOBBS, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTERS, Esq.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. | Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. |

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	HOIHOW.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of such amount (Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000) but on no amount is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be negotiated on application.

Credits granted on approved Security and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. ADAMS OGAM,

Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN.

AN originally discovered means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Mental and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Nostrums Medicines.

The Medical Profession, Clergy, Public Men and Invalids Cure is Endorsed in all Cases of Weakness in Young or Old Men.

A fully descriptive PAMPHLET, containing full particulars, sent free of charge, on application to

ALFRED CHURCHWAY, 7 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,30
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,231
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	900
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	60
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 1-8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	1 10-0	165
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	7s 6d 10 pr	Rs. 400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly.		
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	120
Anglo-Indian	1,365	100	100	Nil	2
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvRs12½	303
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd@80	408
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs 62	1,635
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs28	635
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs28	600
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	330
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	3,71
Coorla	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,05
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	220
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs40	225
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	175
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	170
Hajee Hassan Howard and Bullough	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	300
Hyderabad	2,700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	735
Imperial Cotton	700	500	500	Nil	92
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	244
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	330
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 8	85
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	380
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	240
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	(80xd
Khatao Manjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	360
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Nil	105
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.,	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,2 0xd
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs12	2,065
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,500
Mysore S. and M. Co., Ld.	6,000	250	250	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Presidency	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	500
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Ripon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Shamrock	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs 56	824
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs65	1,740
Soonderbai	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Southern Maharatta	2,380	250	250		171
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	220
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	30	170
Sassoon and Allagon	4,000	500	500	dvdRs30	470
Union Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	95
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Cohinoor	2,500	500	99	20	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,700
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	625
Bellairy	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	210
Bombay; Native	1,000	125	125	Nil	524
Breula Cawnpore Press Co., Ltd.	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	1924
Bronch City Press Co., Ld.	630	10	1	dvd Rs15	1824
Colaba	5 0	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1425
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	60
Fort	150	5,000	1,150	dvd Rs30	775
Free Press	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvd Rs60	667½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs 21	167½
Khanagum	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	46
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs20	174
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs50	460
Rahimtoola	1,000	250	all	dv Rs25	225
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dv Rs60	580
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs12½	167
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	dv Rs30½	460
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,850
Sind	400	440	750	dvd Rs20	370
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	87	220	all	16	180
Volkart	480	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1500

MISCELLANEOUS

			Half	yearly	
Alcock Ash	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 13	264
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50		35
Balfour Pile	5,000	100	1	0 12 pr ct	169
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,59	dvd 193	6,675
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 482	1,295
Bombay Iron Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	60
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500		325
Delhi and Northern India	1,700	200	200	dvdRs12	175
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	80	7	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
Jos Roberts and Co	1,72	100	10	dvd Rs10	140
Kamp and Co.	2,000	200	17	14	218
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	80	1	31
Marcks and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs10	135
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	2
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	50	50	12 pr ct	139
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	24
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	435
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Thacker and Co.	2,000	500	500	15	(90
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	190
Telephone Co.	25,500	25	25	dvd Rs1½	24½

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock					
B. B. & C. I. R. Co., Ld. 4½ Shares					
Ahmedabad	4,500	500		dvdRs12	507½
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	36,000	500		dvdRs 9	412½

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use, and whitens, and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Definitely proclaimed, Warning.—When buying the "Albion" Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, etc.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 16.

CONSOLS—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£92 7/16	= — 1/16
2 per cent. Consols	£28	= unchanged
½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£108 1/2	= do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5/8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 3/4	= do
2 months hence	24 7/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	53 5/8	= — 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25 13	= + 1/2
Berlin	20 38	= — 1/2
New York Demand	4 8 6	= — 5/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „ „	2 1/8 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
BULLION—		
Day to-day loans	1 5/8 pr ct	= fo
7 day market loans	2 pr ct	= 1/8

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras, Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Sugar German granulated 1st marks 9 9-16. July-Aug. s ready.

Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4s.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-4. July-Aug. Sellers.

Linseed Sold 38 1-4. July-Aug. Business done, casual. Tone easier.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000. Spot 6-32 plus 10. Sold on speculation and for export 5,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6-1	6-17	5-29	5-30
5-18	4-12	+4	+5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5-21	5-15	5-14	5-13
+4	+3	+3	+3

Mar.-April.
5-12
+2

In New York—

Receipts	nil bales.
Do. last year	2,300 „
Exports to Great Britain	11,401 „
Do. do. Continent	4,000 „
Mid-Uplands	12 10 + 50
Futures, month of July	12 40 + 51
Do. do. December	9 02 + 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 3-4 + 1/8
Futures, month of July	12 27 + 16
Do. do. December	9 12 + 4
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 16th July, 1903:—

Cotton	2,737 bales.
Wheat	28 068 cwts.
Linseed	2,896 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seed	2,334 „
Gingellyseed	273 „
Poppyseed	1,791 „
Groundnuts	174 „
Castorseed	1,067 „
Rice	3,488 „
Myrabolams	937 „
Cottonseed	2,893 „

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 17.

COTTON.—As the future of cotton depends so much upon the course the American Markets take we naturally turn to them to see how this situation is developing. The tendency during the early part of the week was downwards, and in New York the lowest prices touched since last Friday were 67 points down in July Futures and 24 points down in December Futures. Yesterday there was a slight Sactior, and to-day there is a sharp advance in reports and near Futures, the former having been almost stationary during the week. The following are the rates wired from New York yesterday as compared with last week's prices.

	9th July.	16th July.	
Mid Uplands	12 40	12 70	= plus 50
Futures, month of July	12 40	12 40	= unchanged
„ „ „ Dc.	9 71	9 52	= — 19

Spot Cotton, it will be seen, has advanced half a cent, near Futures have recovered from the fall, and New Crop is lower. That the same difficulty still exists as to predicting the future of Cotton, few will gainsay, and it would be a bold man who would hard an opinion on the course the Market will take in face of the fluctuations, due to speculative operations, which we have so often found during the past season. In the local market the downward course in America, and the good rainfall during the interval, had a weakening effects, and prices give way considerably both in ready and new crop. The business passing has been small and Exporters have been almost out of the market for ready Cotton. Mills also have been buying only quietly. Ready rates are from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 lower. In New Crop some sales of Damaegaum, Pedgaum, December-January, have been made to exporters at Rs. 197, a reduction of Rs. 8 on last week's price. Good Broach for delivery, 25th March, 1904, fell from Rs. 227 to Rs. 217, but has since recovered, and closes at Rs. 222. Fully Good Bengals for delivery 25th January, 1904, also fell Rs. 10, but the closing quotation is 6 lower than last week, viz., Rs. 172. Some sales of Khargaum, Akola fair staple, December January delivery, were made at Rs. 195.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The rain which commenced last Saturday has continued during the week and has proved beneficial to the country. Good rain has fallen in Kathiawar and Ahmedabad districts, thus relieving the anxiety felt last week. In Bengal there has been a little rain here and there, but more is urgently needed. The Berars and Khandeish, both of which districts had early rain, are in a flourishing condition, and Sholapur and Barsi report a larger area sown and seasonable rain up to date, the prospects being very good. Taking it all round in spite of the late rain in some places, the situation is distinctly encouraging except in Bengal and Northern India where more rain is required.

LINSEED.—The Market has had a downward tendency during the week, and prices have dropped from Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 6-8-0, with little business passing. At the close the quotation is Rs. 6-8.

RAPESEED.—In this Mark t also there has been little doing during the interval, and prices have given way 2a s. per cwt., the rates at the close being as under:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 5 5	per cwt.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 5 11	„
Yellow Gusarat	„ 5 14	„

POPPYSEED has been dull and the enquiry limited. The Market opened this week at Rs. 6-5 and closes quiet at Rs. 6-4.

CASTORSEED.—There has been no change, the price during the week having remained steady at Rs. 20-8, but the business passing is very limited and the Market closes dull at Rs. 20 4—Rs. 20-8.

WHEAT.—The Market during the week has been steady with a moderate enquiry and rates have practically remained unchanged. The following are closing quotations:—

Pis 1, 91 per cent.	Rs. 29 4
Club No. 1	„ 28 8
Hard Red	„ 23 8

FREIGHTS.—During the early part of the week the market was very firm, and a considerable line is reported to have been done for Havre at 7s. 6d. Lat r on, however, rates were booked at 15s. 6d. and 15s. for Antwerp, and business done for Hamburg at 14s. 6d. The market close quiet with little doing. The following steamers have been chartered during the week:—

Clan Murro at	16s. 6d. July.
Belgravia	15s. 6d. Liverpool.
„	15s. 6d. Manchester.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling Exchange remains quite steady and Bank T. T. a 1s. 4 1-4 is procurable for July, and for nearly every forward month. The inquiry from Importers is very slack, considering how good exchange rates are. But cotton keeps up, and goods are dear. Export Bills, as usual at this season of the year, are scarce, but Banks keep a stiff upper lip, and will make no concessions. Money is easy and no difficulties arise on that score. Council Bills sold well, a few lakhs a 1s. 4d, and then one per cent of the applications a 1s 3 31-32, were sufficient to make up 50 lakhs. Nothing more at 1s. 4d. is obtainable at present, Exchange will probably remain at about its present level for some time to come unless Cotton in America drops sufficiently to allow India to commence buying Manchester goods.

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	...	...	63,459 Increase.
Other Deposits	...	...	40,91,536 Increase.
Sundries	...	...	13,940 Increase.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	...	...	4,53 342 Increase.
Other Authorized Securities	...	...	9,730 Decrease.
Orecits on Securities	...	...	7,94,079 Decrease.
Do. do.	...	...	66,917 Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased	...	...	6,40,293 Decrease.
Balance with other Banks	...	...	11,992 Increase.
Sundries	...	...	9,811 Decrease.
Cash	...	...	50,94,113 Increase.

The Bank of Bengal Weekly Cash Balance is 3 lakhs up, the Bank rate remaining unaltered at 4 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bombay rate is also unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum. The weekly cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 11 lakhs up.

The mail of the 3rd instant brings £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	12,60,000
Bombay	„	18,40,000
Madras	„	nil
	Rs.	31,00,000

The mail of the 10th instant brings £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	29,00,000
Bombay	„	9,50,000
Madras	„	7,00,000
	Rs.	45,50,000

The mail of the 17th instant brings £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	28,10,000
Bombay	„	19,90,000
Madras	„	3,60,000
	Rs.	50,84,000

At the weekly allotment of Council Bills on Wednesday last 50 lakhs was given at 1s. 3 31-32. The minimum rate received 1 per cent. The total amount sold during the week was 47 40 lakhs. The amount to be alloted next week remains at 50 lakhs. A small account of Transfers was alloted extra at 1s. 4 1-32d.

The movements in Government Paper have, during the week, been unimportant. In the early part rates for the 31st July settlement were quoted at 98; but in consequence of the good rain that has fallen over the country generally quotations have advanced at least a quarter per cent. The disposition of the market is to keep the price as low as possible pending the issue of the New Loan on Wednesday next. If the climatic conditions continue as favourable as at present we think that paper may rise in price later on.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	... 1923	101 1-2
4 per cent „ „	... 1930	101 1-2
4 per cent „ „	... 1932	101 1-2
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	... 1923	100
4 per cent „ „	... 1940	101
5 per cent „ „	... Tanna	116
5 per cent „ „	... Sanitary	115
4 per cent Bo. Improvt Trust	... 1959	100 1-8
4 per cent „ „	... 1961	101-8

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar Silver, ex-duty, ready	Rs.	62-5-0
Do. do. 1st Settlement	Rs.	63-5 0
Do. do. 2nd do.	Rs.	62-15-0
English Bar Gold, ready	Rs.	24-1-3

The fluctuations in Bar Silver during the week have been to the extent of about Re. 1, the market closing steady at this advance on last week's rates, with some business doing. Bar Gold is unchanged.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market continues in much the same position as last reported. Up-country demand is still moderate, and prices remain unchanged. Clearances, however, have been on a fair scale. A few lines of Greys and Fancy Goods are reported to have been done for forward delivery, but generally indent business is impossible owing to the higher rates still ruling in Manchester. During the past week the Yarn Market has been steady. A large business has been put through as spinners have met the demand and given way about 1-16 to 1-8 per lb. The close is firm at previous higher rates. Fully 20,000 bales have been sold during the week. China Markets are firm at about Bombay equivalents, and firm offer business has been freely done during the period under review.

METALS.—The Market for Copper and Yellow Metal is very quiet, and only a very small forward business has been done at low prices. Iron and Steel are also quiet, and dealers are not buying anything at present. Spelter is steady, and business done in approved brands for forward shipment. In Quicksilver and Pig Lead there is nothing doing.

OILS.—The Market is steady. In Bengal Cost a sale is reported of Hoilgate Standard at Rs. 11, shipment August to November. A small lot of ready Deshargat has been sold at Rs. 12.

SHARES.—The Market is steady. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,300, cum-dividend, and are steady at this rate. In Press shares New Berars are in demand at Rs. 580, Harvey and Sabapathy have improved to Rs. 557-8 and New Indians to Rs. 168 12. New Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 555, and are in demand at this rate. In miscellaneous list Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 144, Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 6 7-25, and quarter shares at Rs. 1,710 cum-dividend. Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 6 0. Kemps are unchanged at Rs 248 Port Canning shares have changed hands at Rs. 435. In Mill shares Centrals are unchanged at Rs. 1,635, Shahesbis have advanced to Rs. 770. Currimbhais are unchanged at Rs. 550 and Davids at Rs 235. Standards have improved to Rs. 290, Colaba Land and Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 385. Messrs. Greaves Cotton Co. Millords are all quiet at previous quotations. Manekji Petit's have advanced to Rs. 2055. Mirzapurs and Sholapurs are steady and unchanged at Rs. 1,625 and Rs. 1,740, respectively. Soline shares have changed hands at Rs. 260 to Rs. 275, Sassoon Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 685 and Sassoon Silk Mill shares at Rs. 470. In Railway Companies Taptis are unchanged at Rs. 442 8 and Ahmedabad Prantij at Rs. 507-8. The rest of the companies are all quiet and unchanged at previous quotations with little or no business passing.

EXCHANGE—TONE Steady.

Bank T.T.			Is 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand			Is. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A. Is.		4 5-32d.
Do 6 do	do		Is 4d-32nd.
French Francs 3 do	do	.....	169 1-2
Marks 3 do	do	.....	137 1 2
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight	.....	127
Shanghai 30	do	do	175
Japan 30	do	do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent Tone steady.

Cash	...	...	... 98 4
1st Settlement	...	...	... 98 2

Money Market, Tone, easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 16th June 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 2nd July 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 2nd „ 4 do.
Bank of Madras do. 7th „ 6 do

SEEDS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone.				
Ready	... ...	6	8	0
Rapeseed.—Tone.				
Brown Cawnpore	Ready ...	5	5	0
Yellow Cawnpore	Ready ...	5	11	0
Yellow Guzerat	Ready ...	5	14	0
Poppyseed.—Tone.				
Ready	... ...	6	4	
Castorseed.—Tone.				
Ready	... ...	20	8	
WHEAT.—Tone.				
Pisi 91 per cent		Rs.	29	4
Club No. 1		„	28	8
Hard Red		„	23	8

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.

Estimated sales		10,000 Bales
Imports		2,000 do
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'20	6'16	5'08
—1	—1	—1
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'29	5'21	5'14
—1	—1	—1
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar	Mar.-April.
5'13	5'11	5'11
—1	—1	—1

COTTON.—The local market is quiet with little doing for export. Mills are buying quietly.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	10,078
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 16th July	2,425,619
Shipments for the week, to Europe	8,003
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	37,709
Total	45,717
Shipments from 1st October to 16th July	
Europe	927,795
Japan	239,041
China	23,103
Coast Ports	10,108

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WIDTH 27", Rs. 1-8 PER YARD.

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Samples on application.

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SNAFFLE
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Plain Gold or Jewelled with Gems, with and without Padlocks.

SCARF PINS—
in neat designs and a collection of fancies impossible to duplicate on account of obscure and abnormal formation of Gems.

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In the Newest Styles.
FESTOONS
PLAIN
with Pearls or Stones

BROOCHES—
Up-to-date. Many being model specimens of the Goldsmiths craft.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CREMA DE LAS ANTILLAS, in 50's	9 0
FOR LUCK, CHARM FOR SMOKERS, in 50's	8 0
NOBLESSE, REINITAS, in 50's	8 0
PRIMROS, PRINCESAS, in 50's	7 0

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NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 32-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Re. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Re. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lesbz, 3,339 tons, Captain D Wellbeloved, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, &c. with a general cargo.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Nankin, 2,537 tons, Captain E C Roberts, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE Hamburg Line steamer Marienfels, 3,664 tons, Captain A Panzow, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Tirol, 1,745 tons, Captain G Gillhuber, will sail to-day for Trieste, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr, Mrs and Master Rosial, Mr P Lampard and 8 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Tirol, 1,747 tons, Captain G Gillhuber, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta, 3rd July, via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Tousee, Mr R Hubelek and Mr Pestosio.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday the 15th July, should be regarded as a Full, and Thursday the 16th July, as a Half weather working day for steamers in the Docks.

STORM WARNING.

The Port Officer, Bombay, has received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla:—

"Storm signal. Leave warning signal flying. Storm filling up, but centre drifting northwards along Sind Coast, and winds still strong outside."

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Persous	2135 Pears	Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	E J C Hordern	R I M
Magicia		Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Turret-ship
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming	R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 102		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
H M S Pomone		Jones		Royal Navy
Carthage	3893	Davidson		E Tajbhoy
Landaura	2157	Butler		M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda		The Captain
Parramatta	2264	Roberts		P & O Co
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl		The Captain
Ellora	1491	Forbes		M M & Co
Chindwara	1501	MacLean		M M & Co
Cuma	1454	Kirkham		M M & Co
Oakchatria	3430	Kendall		M M & Co
Byculla	1055	MacGregor		M M & Co
Kohinur	1935	Mackinnon		T M & Co
Follula	2222	Fry		M M & Co
W Bridge	2205	Chivers		W & A G & Co
Berwada	3270	Archdeacon		M M & Co
Virawa	3333	Hutcheson	Calcutta, &c.	M M & Co
Alice (ship)	195	Lopicque		Captain
Pundit	2231	Crebbin		T M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Rahim	Cochin	T E Tajbhoy
Sutherland	2217	Wallace		Bombay Co
Hugin	829	Anderson		Bombay Co
Nawab	241	Corkhill		T M & Co
Henry Bockow	659	Fowls		B & P S N Co
Lumra	769	Lemarchand		M M & Co
Kemley	1431	Parker		Bombay Co
Hota	3362	Robertson		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	D of Norfolk	2438	Anderson	Antwerp	22-7	M M & Co
D	Clan Urquhart	3767	McPherson	Dunkirk	18-7	F M & Co
K	Kronos	1651	Zoegenaer	Leith	28-7	W & A G & Co
L	Indravati	513	Mahomed	Karachi	18-7	Shepd & Co
M	Satrunji	517	Ahmed	Marmagoa	16-7	Shepd & Co
N	Cromwell	1971	Woodruff	Antwerp	22-7	M M & Co
O	Ashruf	220	Newby	Mauritius	28-7	H C Joosub
Q	Kaiser	1714	Volkartsen	Zanzibar	23-7	A Strandes
Alongside.						
L	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Repairing		Shep'd & Co
M	Sabarmati	524	Ebrahim			Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	City of Vienna	2779	Campbell	Karachi	18-7	K N & Co
3	Tirol	1747	Gunoppe	Trieste	18-7	A L S N Co
5	Chusan	2293	Cooke	China	29-7	P & O Co
7	Persia	3779	Cruickette	Japan	7-7	A L S N Co
9	Wistow Hall	2138	Laidlay	Karachi	21-7	K N & Co
10&11	Wildenfels	3957	Reising	Karachi	25-7	Glade & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden	18-7	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Nelson	Karachi	15-7	M M & Co
15	Henzaila	1341	Cunningham	P Gulf	21-7	M M & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Secundra	2750	Dewing	Calcutta 25-7 M M & Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Tirol s	Gillhuber	Calcutta, July 3

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Nankin s	Roberts	Kobe
	Lesbos s	Wellnofer	Hamburg, &c
	Marienfels s	Pankow	Hamburg

The steamer Tirol, Gillhuber, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Emma, for Havre, Leith, &c.
" Persia, for China.
" Rio..., for Calcutta, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Sunda, arrived at Suez, from Colombo, on the evening of the 15th instant.

The British India S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Aden, on the evening of the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Vienna s—1815 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co; 2770 cwt myrabolams Wadjee Bechur; 18 bales wool G Gangadass.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—23 cwt desi dewi seeds W and A Graham and Co; 9 bales skins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 720 bales hemp Kiddie Reeve and Co; 2125 cwt myrabolams Wadjee Bechur; 450 cwt blood powder manure Abdoola Hoosein; 1600 cwt bonemeal Croft Mody and Co; 17 bales hides E E Boyce and Sons; 2013 cwts myrabolams David Sassoon and Co; 104 cwt buffallo horns H A Mohomed; 9 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales hemp Kilpe Oomersey; 900 cwt mussoor and 3200 castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEITH.

Emma s—2000 cwt mussoor and 100,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers,

FOR ANTWERP.

Duke of Norfolk s—100 bales hemp Khimjee Visram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—107 bales twist Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 200 bales twist Sanjee and Co; 350 bales twist Yan Shun and Co; 250 bales twist Talati and Co; 450 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Chusan s—25 bales twist D M Petit Sons and Co; 139 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Persia s—10,000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist Talati and Co; 500 bales twist Tata and Co; 300 bales twist Silas Reuben; 1100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist N J Abraham; 200 bales twist J David; 600 bales twist R S N Talati and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 18.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. TYEBJEE,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

667,03—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhamishanker Devshanker and another—R B Mehta and Pestonjee R and K. Part heard.

123,03—Bhaishanker K and G—Bai Jakorebai widow vs Lalchund Kapurchand and another—Mulla and M Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

58738—Chitnis and M—Jivraj Tribhowan and others vs Dhanibai (and others—Thakordas and Co—Part heard.

38902—Bhaishanker K and G—Dwarkadas Dharumsey and others vs Bai Rallatabai widow and others—Khandeao S and K.

746,02—Tuperson Doorgaprasad Shivfayal vs Davul Jobber—Fery and Co.

17,03—Manaklal and G—Rustom Jamas Irani vs Ardeshir Nusserwanjee Dalal and anothers—Bicknell M and N

19,03—Shahookeejee and Pannuru Morarka and anothers vs Vijayak Krishnarao and anothers—Bicknell M and N.

4106—Maganlal and J—Valjee Hirjee vs Hargowan Ramjee—Mulla and M.

4300—Mulla and M Cassum Sidick vs Kesook Mussa—Mookadam and Co.

5503—Muljee B and M—The Bombay United S and W Co Ld vs Liladhar Jiwraj and others—Munsookhlal J and N

6403—Thakordas and Co—Fazulbhoy Visaram and others vs Sadanand Trimbuk Kale and other—R P Mehta

153—Bicknell M and M—Haji Cassum Joosub and others vs Noor din Shaik Adam and others—Littlejohn Co.

7303—Pagne and Co—N C Macleod vs Pranjivandas Callicadasand others—Ardeshir H D and Co.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JULY 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Su z, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanno, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted,
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted,
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz,
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used,
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Grenada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Communication with Tonkin by land line restored but by cable still interrupted.
Cable Stroebondo Bandjermasin interrupted.
Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted for repairs.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th July 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	16	4	40 p.m.	16	33
Teheran	17	2	23 p.m.	—	34
Suez	17	2	30 p.m.	—	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 17th July 1903.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	0	3
" Karachi	0	17	0	2
" Madras	0	23	0	1

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

MARS AND ITS PEOPLE.

WE have heard or seen no more of the mysterious message from Mars which some ultra observant people thought they detected not so long ago, and the meaning of which was not even guessed at by them. The question is still unanswered whether Mars or any other planet is inhabited or habitable. Mr. Percival Lowell has many disciples as ardent in research as he is, and he and they have been paying the utmost attention to Mars for some considerable time past. They have not exactly found out if it has inhabitants, but they have gone much further, and done what in our own common-place planet would go to prove their existence. They have, or are satisfied they have, discovered a network of canals. As canals even in Mars cannot make themselves, there must be some species of individual to cut them, and to cut such a profusion of them, so very straight and going every way at once, the Martians must need be giants. It seems settled to the satisfaction of some prejudiced astronomers that the climate of Mars is very, very dry, and that if vegetation exist there at all, it must be by means of irrigation. The melting of its snows not resulting in natural streams the Martians are believed to have bethought them of digging canals all over their planet, so that the water from the snows—or clouds for these searchers for truth are not sure which caps the pole of Mars—has to be led into artificial channels in the strictest geometrical lines crossing in every direction. Mr. Percival Lowell set up an observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona, where the air is both fine and steady, in order, to have with the best telescopes he could lay his eyes to, as unimpeded a view of Mars as can be had from our distant planet; and before leaving Boston, he was indiscreet enough to declare in a lecture that he was on the eve of some definite discovery as to life in other worlds than ours. One season's observations gave him results enough to from a series of very interesting plans which he embodied in a book explanatory of all that he had been able to see in Arizona. These drawings are confirmatory of Schiaparelli's representations of Mars, but can hardly be considered conclusive.

A sceptical writer in the May "Monthly Review" is inclined to think that Mr. Lowell found what he was prepared to find, and laboured to prove from what he did find that Mars is inhabited by an intelligent race. He left his assistant, Mr. Douglass, the preparation of a second volume of the "Annals of the Lowell Observatory," and as the second season's observations were conducted through a bigger and much better telescope than the first one the mystery of Martians or no Martians ought to have been capable of further elucidation. But though the maps with their geometrical canals remained unaltered, conclusions which Mr. Lowell had arrived at that Mars had a climate not differing more from ours than ours differs from itself in the various parts of the globe, and that the air was thin and almost cloudless, were modified. But he still holds to the view that the planet is inhabited, though it is badly off for water, "so badly off that the inhabitants of that other world have to irrigate to live. As to the actual presence there of such folk, the broad physical features of the planet express an opinion beyond the silence of consent." Granted for the moment, says the writer in the "Monthly Review," that the canals are artificial, and that they extend from the poles beyond the Martian equator, they have to accomplish the feat of flowing, or anyhow carrying water in different directions at once, and they also apparently intersect the sea or the dark patches in the map of Mars which have been fixed upon by the observers as sea or rich vegetation. If we imagine the makers of these conduits to have even our limited intelligence, they would hardly carry laboriously constructed canals right through well-watered vegetation. But if the lines in the light parts of the map are canals they cannot cease to be canals in the darker parts, which we are told are either seas or flourishing vegetation. The Martian engineers must have an engineering system peculiar to themselves and the country must be a dead level for thousands, nay millions of square miles, to enable the canals to be ruled so straight. Mr. Lowell sees in the spots where the canals intersect each other "oases" of a circular form, but it is as difficult to believe in these as it is in the immense water-supply provided by a polar snow-cap to fill the unending canals. As for the geometrical quality of the canal-lines being artificial, we are reminded that our own moon presents lines as straight as any in Mars, and though "that maiden with white fire laden" is a hundred times nearer to us than Mars we have never found any explanation of these straight streaks.

Mr. Lowell believes that geometry is a science which nature cannot follow except through the agency of some sort of being, Earthy or Martian, and he may boldly say that he is certain the lines are straight for he has seen them, which is more than the "gifted objectors" can say. But conviction does not come with following his cheerful assumptions. He seems to be measuring the possible inhabitants of another planet by the foot rule that fits us, creatures of a smaller sphere, while if there be anything in the deductions of astronomers from their study of light and the atmosphere, one thing is certain that if there be living beings on Mars or any other of the planets they would need to be cast in a different mould from our own human race. We cannot venture to measure their actions or their engineering triumphs by ours. It certainly gives an outlet for the energies of super-scientific astronomers to calculate on the capacity of the Martians and to ponder on methods for attracting their attention, while thoughtful men think with Sir Oliver Lodge that "on the whole it is most probable that we are at the present time the only intelligently inhabited planet in the solar system." An open mind is the best with which to face the problem for how can we be sure that of all the millions of celestial bodies floating like our Earth in ether or space it alone, quite one of the most insignificant, should be the only one with living beings enjoying its dance through the air. The planets cannot all be supernaunated worlds, or immature, while ours is the only one that bears the burden of human life. It is a pity that Mr. Lowell, having worked with devotion at the effort to discover what Mars could show him, was not content to record what he saw, without building theories thereupon. And yet in his second season's observations he did not see such evidences of a large body of water at the pole of Mars as would supply the extensive net work of canals that he still considered to be a marked feature of that planet. Indeed what was at first taken for a large polar sea Mr. Douglas thought was vegetation, and with that supposition the irrigation theory would not coincide. So that on the whole we may consider that Mr. Lowell's case for Mars, its artificial irrigation, and its marvellous inhabitants who could carry out so gigantic a scheme, is not by any means proven.

THE SPEED OF MOTOR CARS.

THE High Court Jury at Calcutta in the recent motor car fatality case raised the question of the speed of motor cars in the streets of Indian cities, and made a suggestion as to the legislation which they consider necessary on the subject. Their idea is that the speed of automobiles should be regulated according to the length and breadth of the streets—a charming notion indeed, and one which will doubtless commend itself very fully to the community of motorists in this country. The proposition which presents itself is something like this. A motorist on entering a new street stops his car and makes a calculation either mental or with the aid of a book of logarithms as his mathematical ability dictates. Then he proceeds; proud of having done his duty. Or perhaps this ingenious sessions jury would not delegate so much power to the motorist. Certainly that individual is not above suspicion if we may judge from the view that appears to be taken of him in the West. Perhaps they would advocate the use of notice plates at the street corners, somewhat to the following effect: This thoroughfare is so many yards, so many feet, and so many inches long; automobili-ts may proceed at so many miles per hour, or yards per minute, or feet per second, as the case may be, as the fancy may strike the inventive genius of the designer of the notice. That is what the proposition appears to suggest at any rate. On the other hand, the jury are perfectly right in raising the question of speed and the training of native chauffeurs. The native coachman is a terror in the land. As a rule, he considers it is his bounden duty to get the last foot-second of speed out of his equine charge, and in Bombay, at any rate, where we are able to make comparisons between the speed of carriages and automobiles, there is not the slightest doubt that the great at danger is threatened by the former. If the motor car is to be given into the hands of the native servant, it will indeed become an unholy terror. We are, therefore, quite in sympathy with the jury when they demand that native drivers should be called upon to produce some qualification of their ability. At the same time to extend such a system too far would be absurd. The native gentleman or the European who buys a car with the object of using it himself is not as a rule open to the charge of imbecility. He certainly would not take his car into the crowded streets of our big cities until he had received proper and thorough tuition in the chauffeur's art. It is the native servant who is the menace, not his master. At the same time we agree that the time has come for a speed-limit to be fixed. We believe this to be in the interest of the motorist himself, and we are assured that no complaining voice will be raised when moderate legislation is introduced. We would like to think, moreover, that the Police of India will not be guilty of the harrasing and absurd tactics of the blue-coated community of Great Britain, but will use their common sense rather than the chronometer—an instrument which is efficacious only in the hands of the time-keeper of the racing track.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE SIKHS.

LORD KITCHENER'S pronouncement at Simla on the occasion of Mr. McCaulliffe's second lecture will be hailed with satisfaction by all who take an interest in the Sikhs as a people and the preservation of their martial propensities. The achievements of the Sikhs in Chitral and in Somaliland have shown that the warlike spirit of the Sikhs still burns deep in their breasts, and that they are first and foremost a fighting people. There was a touch of the fine savagery of the ancients in the ordeal of loyalty of the warrior Rajah of Nabha, when he said that the swords of the Sikhs were always ready, and that their best scabbards were the bodies of our foes. Britain has won the loyalty of the Sikhs because they recognise in her a nation to whom the cult of the sword as inseparable as it is from them. Britain will retain the loyalty of the Sikhs if only on account of the traditions of the past. But that is not all. Both the past and the present show that the martial sentiment of the Sikhs is bound up with their religion. The fine fighting instinct, which has eradicated from their type all traces of that effeminacy which sadly enough is so common amongst other peoples of the Indian Empire, has led to the preservation of physique and every other martial virtue which has given the Indian Army such a splendid fighting unit. It would be a sad day for Britain and the Sikhs when that tribute could not be paid to the Sikh troops; and though as a matter of policy Government cannot openly encourage or openly denounce the Sikh religion here is an instance where at any rate no obstacle should be put in the way of the pursuit of orthodox devotions in the native army. Mr. McCaulliffe appears to have quite won the affections of the Sikh Chiefs by his researches and labours in connection with the scriptures of the Sikhs. Even with that achievement alone he is entitled to sincerest congratulation. But he has also enlisted the warmest sympathies of Lord Kitchener, and in so doing has done all that could have been wished. There has unfortunately been a falling off in the devotions of the Sikhs. Peaceful times, intermarriage with the Hindus, and the tendency which is being gradually developed amongst them to take up the pursuit of agriculture has threatened to rob them of their warlike characteristics. But Mr. McCaulliffe's translations will undoubtedly result in a revival amongst the Sikhs which will effectually preclude such a fear.

THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

WITH the 13th, 14th, and 15th proximo set down as the dates for the first of the annual matches between the Presidency and the Parsees the attention of local cricket lovers will shortly be turned to the probable composition of the two teams. The Presidency prospects are as far as we can gather from the form of likely candidates for selection in the team very much brighter than at one time seemed likely would be the case. There is in fact a plethora of talent to select from, and the chief difficulty the selection committee will meet with will be in weighing the claims of the various players. In Bombay the committee will have to decide upon the claims of Messrs M. R. Jardine, A. P. Y. Langhorne, H. Cheetham, A. Walcott, H. Harrington, R. J. Armee, and Richardson, the last named quite a new comer, and a very promising fast bowler to boot. It may be argued that if the selection of the team is to be made on the form that cricketers have been showing this season Mr. Jardine's name should not be included in this list, as he has not played so far, but whether in practice or not Mr. Jardine will always be worth a place in the team for his fielding which is as brilliant as ever. Messrs Cheetham, Langhorne, and Walcott's selection should be a foregone conclusion. Turning to Poona players there are Messrs J. T. Weatherby, W. F. O. Faviell, J. O. Airy, B. M. Carroll, H. D. Rendall, F. H. Hawley, A. C. Cameron, G. Lee, and Colonel E. H. Hasleton, whose claims will have to be carefully considered. Of these, if form goes for anything, there should not be any doubt about Weatherby, Faviell, Carroll, and Rendall's selection. All four are in the front rank of Presidency batsmen, and Faviell and Carroll are useful bowlers. Outside Bombay and Poona there are two players whose selection may also be regarded as a foregone conclusion. We allude to Messrs. H. C. John who is stationed at Satara and who captured eight wickets in an innings the other day, and H. D. Sinclair of Dharwar. Captain A. P. Douglas will unfortunately not be available as he is now stationed at Peshawar. Should it be decided to go further afield for players there are Messrs E. A. Porch and L. D. Rollo of Quetta, Captain A. B. Sangster of Nasirabad, and one or two good players at Mhow. The Parsees will in all probability place very much the same side in the field that did duty last year, with the exception that A. H. Mehta will not be available. Both Messrs. K. M. Mistri and Billimoria, we understand, will be brought down from Patiala, and Messrs K. B. Mistry, Bulsara, and Machhliwalla from other up-country stations. Here in Bombay the selection committee will have to weigh the claims of several new players, but most of the old players, notably, Dr. Pavri, and Messrs. Meherhomji, H. D. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, Daruwalla, Colabawalla, and K. E. Mody are sure to retain their places in the team.

GRATUITIES VS. COMPENSATION.

IN remarkable contrast to the discreditable action of the Standing Committee in refusing the Arthur-road nurses compensation for their losses by the recent fire is the avidity with which the Corporation on Wednesday voted a gratuity to a Parsee Assistant Engineer. The official, no doubt, discharged his duties satisfactorily, but we suppose he received an adequate recompense in his monthly salary. He was leaving the employment of the Corporation to improve his position, yet the Standing Committee in its astounding wisdom recommended he be paid a handsome bonus, and the Corporation sanctioned the payment. Some sense of what is right and fair seemed to go home to some of the members, and they sought to set matters straight by raising a subscription to try and remedy the wrong done to defenceless women by their colleagues of the Standing Committee.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Massilia is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 6 a. m. on Monday next.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 11th instant arrived at Aden, at 6 p.m. yesterday.

A PARSI firm trading with China has received a telegram from Hankong dated yesterday reporting that during preceding fortnight the sales of Indian yarns amounted to 7,000 bales, leaving a balance of unsold stock of 20,000 bales. These sales were effected at prices averaging a dollar lower, the rate of exchange being Rs. 128½ per 100 dollars.

AN inquiry is being made in the Finance Department of the Government of India on the subject of the applicability to this country of Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff proposals. It is understood that this inquiry is of a general character and that it includes consideration of retaliation and of preferential tariffs as affecting alike the internal and external trade and the finance of India.

FROM a private telegram dated at Shanghai the 15th instant, we learn that during the preceding fortnight the sales of Indian yarns amounted to seven thousand bales, and during the same period six thousand Chinese yarns and six thousand Japanese yarns were also reported as sold. The rate of exchange on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 168 per 100 taels. The tone of the market was dull, and prices gave way by about a tael.

WITH regard to the Anglo-Tibetan Commission a Darjeeling correspondent, telling us that Mr. White is already at the rendezvous, Khamba Jong but that Major Younghusband will only proceed there when the duly accredited Tibetan representative arrive. In dealing with the Mongolian, one has to be especially careful of the dignity and prestige of our own representatives; otherwise negotiations will only end in dismal failure.

NAWAB SIR IMAM BAKSH KHAN, K. C. I. E., Chief of the Mazari tribe, Dera Ghazi Khan district, and Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, died at Rojhan on the 13th instant. The deceased Chief rendered signal service to Sir R. Sand man's mission to Khelat, and during the Mutiny he gave conspicuous aid to Government, and he was one of the most influential and loyal Chiefs on the Baluch Frontier. He was created a K. C. I. E. in 1888.

THE Coroner's inquiry regarding the Sittaram Building Disaster was concluded last evening. The evidence of twenty-seven witnesses was recorded during the inquiry, which occupied twenty-two sittings. The jury after a consultation lasting for thirty-five minutes returned a verdict that the fall of the building was caused by the breaking of a beam or beams owing to the negligence of the owner Mr. Sittaram Luxmon and

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

PERMANENT FORCE FOR SOUTH AFRICA FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

CONTRIBUTION FROM INDIA ASKED FOR.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, this evening, said that the Defence Committee of the Cabinet had decided to keep 25,000 men in South Africa available for service in India in the event of any emergency.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, further said that the 25,000 men which it had been decided to maintain in South Africa after consideration from the Colonial and Imperial standpoints would include four Cavalry regiments, twelve Field and two Horse batteries, fourte n Line battalions, and four Garrison regiments, Government, he said, desired to avoid an increase in the number of men permanently stationed in India, yet it was obvious that the frontier of India would require reinforcements from Great Britain or the Colonies in the event of an emergency.

We consider ourselves entitled, he said, to ask the Government of India for some contribution towards the extra cost in South Africa, where the troops would be available for India if necessary. The extra cost will be about one million and a half.

The force in India will not be reduced.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, explained the position, and said the 25,000 men forming the South African Garrison will be held definitely available for service in India.

Recruiting for the Army was, he said, most satisfactory and the standard of all arms had been raised except in the Infantry.

Tests had been made with a view to equipping the Army with quick-firing guns, and four experimental batteries are expected to be ready in August.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

REPORT FROM AMERICA.

A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

THE PORT ARTHUR CONFERENCE.

It is announced at Washington that the Manchurian question has been satisfactorily settled.

China has promised to open several closed Ports to the world's trade, and Russia has intimated that she does not oppose the same.

It is understood that the Ports will be Mukden and Tatungao.

It is semi-officially announced at Washington that the Conference at Port Arthur was an important step in Russia's plans to arrange for the internal administration of Manchuria in a manner to allow the opening of the Port desired by the United States and Japan without an undue sacrifice of Russian interests.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The "Standard" is sceptical about Russian promises in Manchuria which are entirely conditional upon the future evacuation of Manchuria by the Russians.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S APPOINTMENT.

A CHARGE OF FAVORITISM.

WAR OFFICE PROTEST.

LONDON, JULY 16

Mr. Duncan Pirie, in the House of Commons, charged Lord Roberts with favoritism in connection with the appointments of General Sir Ian Hamilton (Quartermaster-General), General Sir W. G. Nicholson (Director-General of Mobilisation and Military Intelligence), and others.

Mr. Brodrick protested against such an indictment, and said General Sir Ian Hamilton's services were exceptional and General Sir W. G. Nicholson was a man of the first ability and knowledge and admirably fitted for his post.

Government, he said, had fully kept their pledge to appoint officers only with a view to their taking command in the field.

THE SOMALILAND WAR.

BIG EXPEDITION NOT CONTEMPLATED.

It is expected that General Egerton with the fresh reinforcements will strike a fair blow at the Mullah, but a vast expedition is not contemplated.

THE TAXATION ON FOOD.

TAX OF GUILDHALL REFUSED.

LORD MAYOR AND AGITATORS.

The Lord Mayor has declined to accede to the requisition of the 650 city men for the use of the Guildhall for a meeting to protest against food taxation.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

CONDITION UNCHANGED.

LONDON, JULY 16. LATER.

The Pope's condition remains unchanged. He had some hours' rest to-day.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The doctors have decided upon an eventual further operation to extract the pleuritic fluid from the Pope, but there is no immediate danger.

PLAGUE ON A P. AND O. STEAMER.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co.'s steamer Egypt has arrived at Plymouth. She landed a hastive at Suez suspected as having bubonic plague

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 17.

The prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association is out. The central meeting will be held in Poona on the 18th of November, for ten days and local meetings will take place where the Bombay Army is located in from 1st September to 25th October. Thirteen matches are set down for the local meetings and 57 for the central meeting. There are as usual unlimited range matches and officers revolver and ladies' shooting matches. Among Contests there is a new match, namely, Mahratta Gun Competition for both European and native troops and Scouting Competition. Some of the matches appear under new names, as, for instance, Messrs Wilson Watson's Challenge Cup, and a long range Competition for which the Lieutenant-General gives a prize.

THE CALCUTTA MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

VERDICT OF SESSIONS JURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17.

At the Calcutta High Court Sessions yesterday, Carim Bux Khan, a motor car driver, who was charged with causing the death, on the 27th April last, of W. G. Willder, was acquitted unanimously, the jury adding the following under their verdict: "We would recommend that laws be made to regulate the speed of electric cars according to the length and breadth of the street. That more powerful brakes be attached to the cars, and that some adequate test of qualification should be passed by the drivers. The Judge concurred in the verdict.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

An important reduction in charges is made for Foreign Money Orders by the Indian Post Office. It is notified the rates in future to be three annas for one pound orders, five annas for four pounds order, and twelve annas for five pounds orders. The definition of book packets also is extended to include newspapers, photographs, manuscript, and other analogous articles, thereby bringing them under the lower rate of postage than is hitherto.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

Five hundred and eighty-nine million articles were carried by the Indian Post Office last year, being an increase of thirty million on the previous twelve months.

STATISTICAL OFFICER, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain James, I. M. S., is gazetted to officiate as Statistical Officer in the Medical Department vice Colonel Wilkie.

"GAZETTE" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

It is notified that the present system of publishing orders to the Army in the Governor-General's Orders and the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief will be discontinued, and that in future all orders or notifications to the army will appear either in the "Gazette of India" or in the Orders published by the Adjutant-General, the Department to be styled "India Army Orders." The letter will have a quarterly appendix which will take the place of the India Army Circulars.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven is posted for duty under the Finance Department.

Mr. J. F. Finlay is permitted to resign the Indian Civil Service.

Captain L. Hutchinson, I. M. S., has been permanently posted for employment under the Bombay Government

Mr. D. G. Sracey has been gazetted Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned District vice Mr. Prayero.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Caffe, Commandant, Bombay Light Horse, is granted a step honorary rank as A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

The confirmation of Mr. Barker as Finance Secretary to the Government of India is gazetted.

THE TILAK CASE.

LEGAL TECHNICALITIES.

POONA, JULY 17.

The arguments of counsel in the Tilak case fixed for to-day in Mr. Clement's court were adjourned sine die under orders from the Bombay High Court. The defence made another application for another Commission at Aurungabad. Twenty-four witnesses remained to be examined. The application was refused by the Magistrate. The defence then applied for summons to Mr. Brewin. The Magistrate said:—The court has already refused to call Mr. Brewin. His report is quite irrelevant and inadmissable Mr. Page was given all information about the investigation, and produced statements of the witnesses, out of which one, that of Tai Maharaj, was made use of by the accused. The Magistrate also refused to recall Mr. Nagpurkar for cross-examination on the question of adoption and about the signature. In the meantime the defence went yesterday to the High Court for Mr. Brewin's admissability as a witness. The matter came before Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Justice Jacob, who passed the following order:—Rule to show cause why the accused should not be allowed the inspection of or a copy of the report made by Mr. Brewin as the result of the investigation made under the order of the District Magistrate in this matter, and why a summons should not be issued to Mr. Brewin with an interim stay of proceedings before the trying Magistrate. This rule must be served in the District Magistrates' court and also on the prosecution. The rule to be served at once, and to be returned on Wednesday next. In view of this order the hearing is fixed for the 27th instant.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND DAY.

OVERWHELMING ATTENDANCE.

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

At the second meeting of the Bangalore Races there was an overwhelming attendance and beautiful weather was enjoyed. An extra day will be held next Tuesday. The following were the results:—

EASTERN PLATE.—Distance three-quarters of a mile.

Col. Desaraj Ur's Ptarmigan (8st. 3lbs.), Melson 1
Mr. Percy Fischer's Governor (9st. 11b.), Penton 2

Also ran:—Syndic (8st. 11lbs.) Time—1min. 29secs.

CLOISTER CUP.—Distance about one mile and three-quarter over S. C.

Mr. Anketell Jones's Lady Abbess (11st. 2lbs.), Bowman 1
Mr. Waterhouses Flight (11st. 5lbs.), Thompson 2

Time—3 min. 45 2-5 secs.

HORSE SURREY.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Chowdbury's Bouquet (9st. 9lbs.), Lansdown 1
Mr. Keat's Gum (8st. 11bs.), O'Neill 2
Major Logan Homes' Redoubt (7st. 12lbs.) Gooloo 3

Also ran:—Jack-o-Lantern (10st. 3lbs.), Dr. Barnardo (9-t. 12lbs.), De Wet (8st. 8lbs.), Time—1 min. 5 2-5 secs.

MYSORE MAHARAJAH'S CUP.—Distance B. C. and 220 yards.

Col. Desaraj Ur's Trenton (8st. 13lbs.), Nelson... 1
Mr. Apear's Goldsmith (9st. 2lbs.), Penton..... 2
Col. Desaraj Ur's Leonardo (8st. 11-2lbs.), Burns 3
Mr. Chowdbury's Promontory (6st. 10lbs.), Lansdown 4

Also ran:—Wallgrove (9st. 7lbs.), Knight Templar (9st.), Milburn (8st. 8st.), Glenfield (7st. 12 1-2 lb.), the Gaffer (7st. 2lbs.), Rule (6st. 12lbs).

Time—2min. 25secs.

This was a great upset, the betting on Trenton being 8 to 1 against.

LEONIDAS PURSE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Symond's Cleopatra II (7st. 6lbs.), Melson 1
Mr. Abdul Sattar's Beccles (7st), O'Neill..... 2
Mr. Percy Fischer's Key West (9st.), Penton... 3

Also ran:—Chemisette (6st.).

Time—1 min. 35 1-2 secs.

NEW PONY RACE, Rs. 350, of which Rs. 200 goes to the first, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third horse. A Handicap for horse, Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt. Bell's Essex (7st 10lbs.), Melson 1
Mr. Moss King's King Cobweb (7st. 12lbs.) O'Neil 2
Col. Sprott's Harefoot (9st. 4lbs.), McQuade... 3

Also ran:—Babyboy (8st. 13lbs.)

Time—1 min. 6 2-5 secs.

SUBSTITUTION HERBAL STAKE.—The conditions are the same as in the preceding race. A Handicap for horses. Distance one mile.

Capt Jollie's Best Shot (8st. 11lbs.) OmerKhan 1
General Sir George Pretyman's Mainspring (9st. 10lbs.), Capt Randall 2
Mr. Ebenrood's Latchley (6st. 10lb.), ... 3

Also ran:—Corvee Belle (8st. 8lbs.), Larrikin (7st. 7lbs.)

Time—1 min 48 1-5 secs.

DEATH OF A RETIRED JUDGE.

BANGALORE, JULY 16.

The death of Mr. Narhari Row, recently retired Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, occurred here this morning quite suddenly.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE SIKHS.

MR. McCAULIFFE'S LECTURE.

SPEECH BY THE RAJAH OF NABHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Lord Kitchener presided to-day at the second lecture on the Sikhs given by Mr. McCauliffe at the United Service Institution, and at its close made a short speech, in which after thanking the lecturer he went on to say that prophecies of the ninth and tenth Sikh Gurus in regard to English had been amply fulfilled since the Sikh soldiers have time and again helped to uphold the British Raj. He went on to remind his hearers of how the Sikhs had acted up to the teachings of their faith, instancing the gallant work done by the men of the 14th Sikhs in the defence of Chitral and by a handful of men of the 36th Sikhs at Saraghari, and quoted the last words, coolly signalled by one of the latter before the whole party were killed which were "They are getting in now. Shall I go on signalling or take a rifle." He also recalled the even more recent case of the men of the 2nd Sikhs fighting in Somaliland who fell on the ground they had gallantly defended. Sons of the soil, they were brave and strong, and long he hoped they would flourish. Lord Kitchener went on to speak of the measures taken of late years to encourage the employment of the Sikhs in the Army of India which now contained thirty thousand of them, besides ten thousand reserves. He also mentioned the improvement in their organisation which has been effected with their formation into a class of regiments, companies, and squadrons, and referred to the effect which the enlisting of the Lobana Sikhs had had in carrying out the precepts of Guru Gobind Singh who laid down that Sikhism should be open to all classes. Another measure which was being taken was to give liberal grants of land in the Jhelum and the Chenab Canal Colonies to retired Sikh soldiers, a matter in which the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was cordially co-operating. Lord Kitchener also spoke of the enlistment of Sikhs in the Imperial Service troops where the teaching of the Gurus was upheld as in the regular Sikh regiments. Mr. McCauliffe had dwelt upon what the Sikh soldiers had done, and he desired also to refer to the splendid loyalty of the Sikh Chiefs, and to the great assistance both moral and material they had rendered to Great Britain at the time of the Mutiny. He welcomed the presence at the meeting of the veteran Rajah of Nabha, who only yesterday had said to him that the swords of the Sikhs were always ready, and that their best soabbards were the bodies of our foes. Lord Kitchener then spoke of the value of Mr. McCauliffe's self-imposed task in translating the Sikh Scriptures into English in a manner that was acceptable to the Sikh community, and hoped that he would complete his good work by also translating them into ordinary Punjabi, and thus enable them to be read in every Sikh household.

Mr. Macauliffe then delivered his second lecture on the Sikhs. He said:—Before I begin the present lecture, I beg to refer to the belief which appears to have gone abroad, namely, that I said in my first lecture that a large portion of the Sikhs in the Army were not real Sikhs. Had I said that, the Sikh Army and its officers might naturally resent it. What I said and intended to convey was, that I had been informed on high authority that young Sikhs who now present themselves for Enlistments, generally appear shaven and with little or no knowledge of their religion. The Commanding Officers of Sikh regiments very properly send them as a preliminary to enrolment in their Corps, to be baptised as Sikhs, and afterwards discourage idolatrous practices among them. While certain persons talk of religious neutrality—an expression the deep significance of which, as recently used, is not yet understood by the people of this Country—the practical Military Department, with an eye to the defence of the Empire, converts ignorant rustics of Sikh descent into Singhs or lions; and, did they not do so, I believe it is generally admitted there would be no Sikh Army. Sikh representative societies have often thanked the Government, and especially the Military Department, for their action in this matter. Only those who have in his by actual experience, can adequately appreciate the difficulties, the Gurus encountered in their efforts to reform and awaken the sleeping nation. Those who, removed from the people and dwelling in the lofty and serene atmosphere of their own wisdom and infallibility, deem Sikhism, a heathen religion, and the spiritual happiness and loyalty of its professors negligible items, are men whose triumph shall be short-lived, and whose glory shall not descend with the accompaniment of minstrel raptures to future generations. I am not without hope that when the English people become acquainted with the merits of the Sikh religion, they will not willingly let it perish in the great abyss in which so many creeds have been engulfed. Other circumstances might have occurred which would have made the Sikh religion one of the foremost cults of the world, but it is now too late for repentance, nor do the Sikhs regret their being subject to the great country which rules with undisputed sway in the Empire of India. But let us in return consecrated to do some justice to those great men, the Sikh Gurus, martyrs, and saints, who, undeterred by persecution, devoted their lives to the uprooting of hypocrisy and bigotry, who evolved the highest and purest ethical system from the corrupt morals of their epochs who foreshadowed the advent of a people from beyond the sea to aid them in dethroning the tyranny of race and to reign long in harmony and alliance with them. Let us devoutly hope that all their proud prophecies in our favor may receive due fulfilment. The foremost Oriental scholars of the world have expressed their sympathy with the Sikh religion but they can naturally take only an academic interest in it; but to the Indian Government it not only presents an academic interest—which perhaps no intelligent Government may altogether despise—but also a deep political interest for in it civil aspect the Sikh religion connotes deep unquestioning loyalty, and in its military aspect the highest heroism and self-sacrifice. The Sikhs now number well over two million souls in the Panjab alone. We have some thirty thousand of them in our army for the most part strategically disposed so as to temper or lessen the loyalty of other races. The Sikhs thus combine to form cohorts of much greater strength and importance than their numerical value would seem to indicate. It does not appear rational much less politic to allow them to lose their distinctive character to retort to gross superstition and social deterioration and to divest themselves of those feelings of loyalty which in peace as well as in war have made them the mainstay and pride of the British Government in India.

Mr. Risley then read a speech which had been written by the Rajah of Nabha. In this the Rajah referred to the lasting boon conferred by Mr. McCauliffe's Translation of the Sikh Scriptures, and went on to speak of the benefits of British rule, contrasting the tolerance and enlightenment of the present regime with the violence which obtained before the British arrived in the Punjab, when the Hindus were being converted by force to Islam. The Rajah of Nabha also spoke of the desirability of anything that helped the British people to become acquainted with the Sikhs, and the simple religion they professed.

The Rajah of Nabha occupied a seat upon the platform, removing his shoes before he ascended it with characteristic Sikh modesty. The Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab was also present, and a large gathering, including most of the leading officials and a number of Sikhs. The audience throughout was most attentive, and received the speeches of Lord Kitchener and the Rajah of Nabha with warm applause.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 17.

General Egerton has decided that at Mountain Batteries are not adapted to the peculiarities of the hill fighting in Somaliland. The two sections of the Labore Mountain Battery which have been held in readiness have, therefore, been demobilised.

It is proposed to fit up one of the transports for the next trooping season partly as a Hospital ship to convey invalids to England. The ship will be fitted with 100 beds for serious cases and will make three trips thus taking home a total of 300 during the season. The invalids who are able to take care of themselves will go by the ordinary transports as usual.

The number of hospital assistants to be employed with the regiments of the late Hyderabad Contingent is now fixed at twenty-three, of whom fifteen are allotted to the Madras Command and eight to the Bombay Command, but the men already in the service are to remain where possible with the regiments to which they have hitherto been attached.

It is ruled that the conditions governing the eligibility of Warrant Officers for long service and good conduct medals in India are to be the same as for other soldiers.

Brigadier-General Stewart Bestson, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, has three months' leave from the 25th instant.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

PRETTY FROCKS AT ASCOT.

THIS SUMMER'S SPORTING COSTUMES.

GOWNS AT COURT.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

Although grey skies and chilly breezes, with an occasional heavy downpour of rain, did their best to spoil the glories of what had promised to be an exceptionally brilliant Ascot, numbers of pretty frocks were worn both on Wednesday and on Thursday. Occasionally a sable stole might be seen in the company of a muslin or chiffon gown, but for the most part paletinted voils, embroidered batistes, and lace-trimmed foulards seemed to predominate, their summer gaiety subdued a little by the pelerines and shoulder scarves in marabout and ostrich feathers. Some of the smartest gowns at Ascot, perhaps because they were the simplest, were those which were made in very fine batiste, daintily embroidered with floral designs in white. A very pretty gown of this kind, in pale rose-coloured batiste, looked exceedingly well on Thursday, elaborately embroidered in white, with trails of roses and rose-foliage, and trimmed with insertions and frills of white Valenciennes lace. With this gown, a flat hat in pale rose-coloured straw was worn, the crown covered with many rows of white Valenciennes lace, going round and round the shape, in the same way as the strands of straws, and forming a soft and very becoming frill at the edge of the brim, almost like the frill on a Charlotte Corday cap. This hat was lifted off the hair by small clusters of forget-me-nots and Banksia roses, the stems of the flowers tied with a knot of black velvet ribbon.

These hats in Valenciennes lace were very noticeable on Cup Day, one of the most successful being made in quite a large shape, and garlanded with wreaths of La France roses. This hat was seen in the company of a very charming gown in pink and white batistet de soie, made in Louis XVI style, and trimmed with festooned flounces round the hem of the very full skirt, each flounce edged with Valenciennes lace to match the hat. Many of the gowns in voile had sunray pleated skirts, left entirely innocent of any kind of trimming, although the bodices were daintily arranged with fine embroideries and motifs of lace appliqué, as well as with insertions innumerable, either of fine silk Chantilly or of Cluny lace. A very pretty gown in pale green voile had one of these perfectly plain sunray pleated skirts, a shaped belt of stitched green glacé silk, with habit tails at the back, and a large buckle of dull gold drawing the belt down in a long point in front. The bolero bodice was trimmed with insertions of Russian lace, and fastened in front with knots and long floating ends of black velvet ribbon. Under this bolero there was a blouse of white silk muslin, crossed and recrossed by insertions of Russian lace, but visible only just in front, where the coat was left slightly open.

Once, in the long ago, the girl who went in for sport dressed as much like her brother as she dared. She wore stout shoes, very much like a boy's, her skirt was severely plain and ungracefully short, her sweater looked as if it had been made for a college athlete, and her hat was generally a stiff-looking straw sailor, without any trimming, or a cloth or duck cap, which was pulled down well over her eyes. But though her vigorous outdoor life did her a world of good, yet she never added charm or picturesqueness to the scene. The times, however, have changed, and the sporting girl will be both smart and pretty; thanks to the manufacturers who look out so well for the needs of women in athletic clothes. The new sweaters that the shops are showing are just the things to wear rowing, golfing, or playing tennis. They are less like a man's sweater, and now come in dainty patterns, pretty colours, and varying styles, they are dotted or striped in a contrasting colour, and the very newest are trimmed with big pearl buttons, and made with an adjustable collar. This sweater can be worn without any collar at all, and is not a trifle low in the neck, and then if the wind blows up and the air becomes chilly a shield and high collar can be quickly buttoned on. The white sweaters will be the most fashionable this summer, and those flecked with green are extremely popular. A number of the smartest styles button up the front. It is the same with the knitted golf jackets as with sweaters; they come in all colours and various designs. In brown and cream colour they are good style, made with a slight pouch in front, a little short, carefully-fitted basque, and trimmed with big gilt buttons. The buttons do not often show a monogram. Bright red or brilliant green knitted golf vests, with silk sleeves, are much liked, and will be worn this summer with white duck and butcher's linen skirts.

In skirts there are all sorts of pretty substitutes for the skirt of reversible cloth, which was considered the only correct thing a season ago. Many new golf hockey and tennis skirts are made of mohair sicilienne both light and durable. These skirts are short well escaping the ground all the way round; they are pleated in various ways and trimmed with stapped seams. Many of the summer skirts for outdoor sports are of washable materials such as duck linen, crash holland etc., and more than half of them are made with a yoke effect. Sometimes the yoke is outlined with a row of small pearl buttons or its shape is defined by a line of braiding. Pleated skirts will be much worn this summer by the athletic girl. There will be skirts with narrow pleats in clusters with big pleats and with girls carefully stitched down that it will be difficult to distinguish the pleats until below the knee, where the fulness is allowed to flow. Then there are the accordion-pleated skirts, which are gracefully pretty, and are having a special vogue. These skirts are the most fashionable in the lighter materials. The girl who can afford to have more than one or two suits will do well to have one consisting of a short kilted green and blue plaid skirts made with a hip yoke and worn with a white linen shirt trimmed with big pearl buttons. And for her hat she can have some becoming broad-brimmed sailor or turban shape made of green and blue plaid straw braid, and trimmed with a long quill; the same may be said for green or blue the quill being fastened to the hat with a silver buckle. The hat which is soft in the crown, with an irregular flat brim is trimmed round the edge with a scarf of many colours. This is put on carelessly but loosely so that the brim and part of the crown are covered with it. A scarlet quill is worn in front. The Roman scarfs make very nice trimmings for they do not show spots and seldom fade. They are soft and very easily managed and can be taken off, shaken out and put on again in a fresh manner.

You may start with nothing more elaborate than eggs and a cream sauce, and with careful preparation make a dish of outlet that will be delicious. Cook six eggs a long time to make sure they are well done and mealy. Remove them from the cooking water, place them in cold water, and when chilled remove the shells. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and when hot stir in four tablespoonfuls of flour. When smooth add gradually one and a half cupfuls of milk and stir until thick. Season with salt, pepper, and onion juice. Add the eggs coarsely chopped and a little minced parsley and set aside to cool. When cold mould into outlets, flouring the hands. Treat these outlets to the usual egg and breadcrumb process and fry in hot fat. For fleshless eggs, boil eggs twenty minutes; put them into cold water for five minutes. When cold remove the shells, cut them in halves lengthwise, carefully remove the yolk and rub them through a strainer; to six boiled eggs add one teaspoonful melted butter, one and a half tablespoonfuls of very finely chopped ham or tongue, salt and pepper to season; fill each half of egg with the mixture, having the surface level; press the halves together; dip in egg, then in bread crumbs, then in egg and crumbs again; fry in hot, deep fat; drain on paper, arrange on a platter; serve with a cream sauce made with two level teaspoonfuls of flour, two of butter; cook these together; add one and a half cupfuls of milk; when gradually salt and pepper to season; let it boil five minutes. For Tranton eggs boil twelve eggs for at least twenty minutes; shell and chop them fine and season to taste with salt and pepper, a little celery, salt and a tablespoonful of finely-minced parsley. Mix well with a pint of rather thick cream sauce and turn out to cool. Form into balls the size of an egg, dip in flour, then into beaten egg, and roll in fine bread crumbs; fry in very hot fat. Arrange them on a bed of mashed sweet potatoes and pour tomato sauce round them.

The King and Queen held on Tuesday night at Buckingham Palace, the last Court of the present season, and the reception was one of unusual brilliance. The display of jewels and flowers was even more beautiful than on the last occasion, while the many lovely gowns worn by brides and debutantes added considerably to the picturesque effect. Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll wore a very beautiful gown of fine white tulle, elaborately embroidered with glittering silver, paillettes, and tastefully arranged with black Chantilly lace. The train was also of white tulle, showered with silver spangles, and trimmed with garlands of pink roses, and large Louis XV. bows, carried out in black velvet. This touch of pink upon the black and white was most effective. The Duchess of Buccleuch wore exceedingly handsome gown of rich black English moire silk, beautifully embroidered in silver, and trimmed tastefully with black tulle. With this gown the Duchess of Buccleuch wore a train of very fine Chantilly lace lined with silver tissue. The Duchess of Leeds, presented Lady Gwendolen Gulolphin Osborne, appeared in a very striking and picturesque toilette. The gown itself was of exquisite point de Venise lace, the colour of old ivory rows all over with diamonds, and arranged over white chiffon and soft white satin. The bodice was of the same diamante lace draped artistically, while the train was of ivory-white duchesse satin, coming from the shoulders and lined with pale-green chiffon. The satin was daintily embroidered with a beautiful design in silver and pearls, representing trails of roses and rosebuds, with large true-lovers' knots here and there. This beautiful train was also trimmed with transparent medallion motifs of cream diamante lace, through which the pale green lining was prettily visible. Lady Gwendolen Godolphin Osborne's presentation gown was of white and silver esprit net, wrought with a beautiful design of raised Tudor roses in Indian silver, and arranged over soft white satin. Round the hem of the skirt there was frills of silver lace, while the bodice was also prettily trimmed with silver lace, and finished on one shoulder with clusters of white clover and pale green leaves. The train was of cloth of silver, covered with white mousseline de soie, and trimmed across one corner with bows of silver ribbon and draperies of fine white tulle.

The Marchioness of Dufferin had a beautiful grey, which was greatly admired. It was of pale, bluish duchesse satin, with an elaborate embroidery, representing Louis XVI. bows in gold. The skirt was divided into panels and draped with fine cream lace, and the bodice was trimmed also with the gold embroidery arranged to give a bolero effect, and finished with soft draperies of tulle and clusters of roses. White rose gown Lady Dufferin was the wife of fine cream tambour lace, lined with pale blue tulle. The Countess of Ancaster appeared in a handsome dress of cream satin duchesse, very beautifully embroidered in gold, and a rain of real lace trimmed with gold paillettes. Lady Napier of Magdala wore a handsome train of black velvet, with a gown of silver brocade. Lady Margaret Knowles had a dainty dress of cream lace over chiffon, ornamented with iridescent embroideries and a train of ivory white brocade, lined with pale mauve. Lady Muir-Mackenzie of Davise appeared in a beautiful gown of pink satin duchesse, with long ropes of pearls and diamonds, falling over pale pink accordion-pleated chiffon. The bodice was trimmed to correspond, while the train is one mass of pale pink chiffon accordion-pleated frills. Lady Churchill wore a handsome train of black velvet, with a gown of silver brocade. Lady Margaret Knowles had a dainty dress of cream lace over chiffon, ornamented with iridescent embroideries and a train of ivory white brocade, lined with pale mauve. Lady Muir-Mackenzie of Davise appeared in a beautiful gown of pink satin duchesse, with long ropes of pearls and diamonds, falling over pale pink accordion-pleated chiffon. The bodice was trimmed to correspond, while the train is one mass of pale pink chiffon accordion-pleated frills. Lady Churchill's gown was of accordion-pleated mauve chiffon, trimmed with insertions of silver lace. The bodice was prettily arranged with shaded wisteria blossom silver fringe, and real lace, while the train from the shoulder was of silver tissue, lined and draped with pale mauve chiffon, and caught with clusters of shaded wisteria. Lady Maple had a beautiful dress of real Brussels lace over satin, the skirt arranged with three deep flounces, and the bodice finished with pipings of white satin and a bertae of Brussels lace. This dress was worn with a train of pearl grey satin, lined with ivory-white chiffon, and embroidered with black pearls, in a design of grapes and vine leaves. Lady Berna Egerton, who was presented on her marriage was a very lovely gown of white mousseline de soie, the pleated bodice being drawn down under a swathed belt of silver gauze, with a trellis-work of diamonds at the waist in front, continued afterwards in the form of a panel to the hem of the skirt. The rest of the skirts was composed of three flounces in mousseline de soie, each one edged with silver. With this gown Lady Bertha Egerton wore a transparent train of silver tissue, coming from both shoulders and draped lightly with lace. The Hon. Lady Bellingham's gown of white satin, with an embroidery in silver and mother-of-pearl on net. Her train was of white brocade, draped with chiffon and trimmed with roses and old lace. Lady Turner has a charming dress of ivory-white marie silk, trimmed with Lucouil lace, embroidered with silver, and draped with chiffon. Her train was of embroidered silver net, lined with chiffon, and trimmed with beautiful antique Brussels, applique lace and accordion-pleated chiffon frills.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

With the continual growth of automobilism and with every prospect of this form of conveyance being supplemented for horse drawn vehicles, the question of dust on the highways is one that must receive immediate and careful consideration by every road surveyor in the country. To overcome the dust nuisance is a problem surrounded with many difficulties, but one, nevertheless, that should be thoroughly gone into.

The West Surrey County Council are treating a section of the Horsham-Brighton road with specially prepared materials, and it will be interesting to watch how the experiment answers. Cheltenham quartzite forms the metal, and this, after being broken up in small pieces and thoroughly dried, is treated with tar and pitch. This is laid on the prepared roadway and then thoroughly rolled in by a steam roller, a dressing of sand completing the job. It is expected that the "life" of the road will be extended some twenty-five per cent.

"Cycling is dead!" has been so frequently urged by those not in a position to know, that the reformation of the city falls on deaf ears, and nothing goes on cycling. A more mythical statement we doubt has never been given expression to, and its fallacy is apparent to all who use their eyes in the course of their daily duties. Ask the country inn and hotel proprietors, if cycling is dead; call at any leading cycle depot and observe the business and business; sit on a stile by a popular highway and count the cyclists that pass, and then decide the question for yourselves. If a non-cyclist, take a spin on a wheel, and then pronounce whether the pastime will ever die.

Great amusement was caused at a race meeting held near London, by the explosion of one of the competitor's tyres when the men were on their marks awaiting the pistol. A limit man hearing the report failed to hear the signal to go and was off like a shot riding all out until the shouts of the officials and the laughter of the spectators showed him that something was amiss.

The Woodford Meet, carries the mind of cyclists of old standing back to the days when such gatherings were very different functions to that of the present day; they can picture the muster of wheelmen who used to assemble at Woodford, Hampton Court, or Hayes Common all dressed in tight fitting breeches and elaborately braided jeans, every club having a certain material and style of its own with a bugler thrown in. They can see the cyclists hurrying and scurrying to join their fellow clubmen and on the bugle sounding placing their feet on the foot rests of their high bicycles in readiness to mount. The bugle sounds again; the riders mount their machines, and a long procession slowly winds its way round and round the locality until the arrival at a large marquee, all laid out for tea brings the meet to a close.

What a different gathering is the Woodford Meet of to-day, held on June 20th last. In place of the uniformity of military precision, the Wheelmen taking part adorn themselves in fancy costumes ranging from the sublime to the grotesque, and by entering heart and soul into the spirit of the thing, tend largely to the success of the gathering. The Woodford Meet Cyclists Association is composed of a body of good organizers and enthusiasts, and the perfect arrangements and system observed stands to the Association's credit. This year the Meet was supported by no less than twenty-three Essex cycling clubs, the individual members of which totalling 552 cyclists in fancy dress. And to this the collectors and officials, and the number taking part was almost 700. The amount collected is not yet known, but it was pretty evident that previous collections have been exceeded. Up to 1902 £614 had been collected, the whole of this amount going to the local hospitals, the expenses in connection with the meet being defrayed by the clubs taking part.

Although raining hard at the appointed time to start, fifteen members of the North Road Cycling Club assembled at the General Post Office, London, at midnight, June 19th, and started on their annual run to York. The roads for the first portion of the journey were wet and muddy, and all through the journey of some 190 miles to York, the seasoned riders had a strong, cold, head wind to contend with, yet they all arrived at York at 8-45 p.m., fifteen minutes within their schedule time.

All the arrangements for the Gordon-Bennett race on July 2nd, are now complete. The race will start at 7 a.m., and the twelve competitors will be sent off at intervals of eleven minutes. It is stated in some papers that it is expected that ninety miles an hour will be done. This is arrant nonsense. It will be a good performance to do between forty and fifty miles in the hour on the tortuous course, which has to be traversed three times to bring the meagre total to 351 miles. The English and American teams have arrived in Ireland, and are now making themselves acquainted with the course. The French and German teams are expected on the 27th instant.

Emile Bouhours is riding with all his old dash, and the famous French pace follower should have a very successful season before him, judging by the way in which he beat Robl, Linton and Ryser in the series of matches for the Grand Prize of Hamburg. In each of the three events, at 10, 25 and 50 kilometres he passed the tape first. Bouhours is thirty-three years of age and has been associated with the cycle race path for a matter of ten years, during which time he has figured amongst the first four prize winners in middle distance events. On three occasions he has visited England to fulfil an engagement, and on each time has beaten world's records.

An exhaustive enquiry has been held by the U. V. F. respecting the charges brought against Lovaloy, the cyclist who finished second to Ancontarier in the last Bordeaux-Paris race. The charge against Lovaloy is, that taking advantage of night, he covered a certain distance of the journey in a motor car. This he stoutly denies, but the verdict of the U. V. F. went against him and that body passed the severe sentence of disqualifying him out of the race with suspension for life.

BOOKS AMUSING AND USEFUL.

SPANISH PRINCIPIA Part I. by H. I. Weintz (John Murray). This book, including Grammar, Delectus, and Exercises with Vocabularies, is the result of the adoption by its author of the method originated by Sir William Smith for teaching languages. It is one of a series by different authors who have the admirable aim of obtaining for students of different languages a common standpoint from which to approach them. By adopting throughout the same classifications and terminology the grammatical structure of languages is far more easily grasped. This method, according to an eminent philologist, would save two-thirds of the labour of acquiring foreign languages. The principles and methods of construction can be reduced to a common denomination, and the mastery of the mysteries of one can be made to extend to all by taking them on parallel lines. It is beginning to be acknowledged that the acquisition of a foreign language depends more than anything else on the method of teaching it. The British people seem by nature averse to practising any language but their own, but it is more than probable that the reason for this lies in the want of confidence engendered by the knowledge that they have the very faintest smattering of the language in which they are expected to converse. If the method be improved and the language really taught, as it is in this and its kindred volumes, there need not be the timid shrinking from utilising the knowledge of the language thus conveyed. Spanish is one of the easiest and most sonorous of the European tongues, the sweetness of the Castilian tongue is a proverb, as is the politeness of the Spaniard, who considers the attempt of a foreigner to use his language a compliment. The author of this Grammar advises the student to take advantage of every opportunity to converse with the native of the country the language of which he is studying. In that way marvellous progress is secured.

THE VIA INDO-TELEGRAPHIC SOCIAL CODE, compiled by Robert T. Atkinson, is meant to give the private individual the same opportunity of condensing his messages that business houses have long enjoyed. It equalises to him the burden of telegraphic charges over long distances, for the private individual needs the saving which a Code effects in expenditure on telegraphic messages quite as much as the Companies whose capital gives them the command of elaborate private codes of their own. The Indo-European Telegraph Company have drawn up this Social Code, and have now made arrangements for its distribution which will bring it within the reach of all classes everywhere, at home or abroad, where they can with its assistance communicate with absent friends with ease and economy. The book is a welcome and a useful publication, and should prove of great value to members of

of Lionel Hayden on the 5th July. As to the said William Russell and Jacob Jacobsen their deaths were caused by shock resulting from injuries and those of Rustomjee Pestonji Ichaporia and Mahomed Osman by suffocation, and that of Lionel Hayden by complicated diseases following amputation of his leg, rendered by his injuries—all the result of a fall of a portion of the Sitaram Buildings in Hornby Road, caused by the breaking of a beam or beams during the negligence of Sitaram Laxman and Judah Shallom under such circumstances that the negligence of Sitaram Laxman and Judah Shallom was causing [illegible] a manslaughter not not amounting to culpable homicide. The jury find that the fall of the said building was caused by the use of beams very inadequate in strength and unsound in quality; that the said Sitaram Laxman neglected to furnish competent supervision over the construction of the Sitaram Buildings; that he allowed the use of very bad materials and that by his failure to employ a proper compass to compute the dimensions of the beams required to carry the weight to be put upon them, improperly allowed beams to be used quite inadequate in scantlings. The jury find that the said Judah Shallom was negligent in allowing the use of unsuitable and unfit timber. The jury added the following rider to their verdict:—(1) The jury find that the present bye-laws of the Municipality are very defective from the fact that though the said building was built under the inspection of the Municipality, yet it was not only dangerous but faulty as to (2) the plan of the said building and (3) the improvement Trust to the effect that their existing laws are such that the Improvement Trust are unable to prevent the construction of dangerous buildings on their premises. (3) As to the position of the architect to the disaster the jury are of opinion that his failure to have so important an agreement as the agreement with Sitaram Laxman, embodied in a document which could be put in as evidence, was reprehensible, unprofessional, and unbusinesslike.

The coroner then formally committed Mr. Sitteram Laxman and Judah Shallom to take their trial at the next criminal session of the Bombay High Court on the charge brought against them by the Jury.

Mr. Moos applied for the release of Mr. Sittaram on bail. The Coroner granted the application and liberated Mr. Sitteram on his depositing a sum of Rs. 1,000, and furnishing one security for a like amount.

A similar application was made by Mr. Velinker on behalf of Judah Shallom, the mistry. The Coroner bailed him out of his depositing Rs. 500 and furnishing one security for a like amount.

The Coroner in discharging the jury thanked them for the time and attention they had devoted to the inquiry which occupied twenty two sittings. He informed the jury that he would forward an application to Government to remunerate them for the services they had rendered in connection with the inquiry, and would communicate them the reply received from Government.

BOMBAY NURSES' LOSSES.

A GROWING FUND.

We publish below a list of the donations made by members of the Bombay Corporation to the fund, instituted by Mr. James Macdonald, to make good the losses aggregating two thousand rupees, incurred by nurses engaged at the Arthur Road Hospital through the destruction of their quarters by fire. We also have the pleasure of acknowledging the considerable sum sent directly to us by those who consider that the nurses have been extremely hardly treated by the Standing Committee of the Corporation. Included in this sum is a cheque for fifty rupees from H. E. Lady Northcote, forwarded by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey through Mr Macdonald. When Lady Northcote learnt of the relatively heavy losses the Nurses had sustained with characteristic generosity she sent the cheque to Mr. Harvey, who retained it until the result of the application to the Standing Committee was decided. It is unnecessary for us to say anything more in support of this most timely appeal. The following letters practically supported as they are, express the general opinion of the community.

Appended is the list of donations made by the Members of the Bombay Corporation :—

M S D Khote	50
The Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	40
The Hon'ble Mr P M Mehta	25
Mr K R Dadachanji	40
Mr J B Petit	30
Mr G Land	50
Mr Jamsedji Ardeshir Wadia	50
Mr M O Mirabhai	25
Two Members	10
Mr Vasumbhai Wisram	10
Mr J Todiwalla	10
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	20
Mr J H Symington	20
Mr H S Pilkhi	10
Mr S C Dhondi	10
Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar	10
Mr W L Harvey	50
Mr Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey	25
Rao Bahadur Khanji Balaram	50
Mr N J Gamadia	30
Mr Bhagwandas Narotamdas	15
Narroo Prasad	15
Khan Bahadur D R Chichgar	10
Mr Haji Yoosaf Haji Esmail	20
Mr Kalkhoero N Kabraji	5
Total	Rs. 615

FLORENCE OF THE MEDICIS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

FRANCIS AND CHARLES.

What a contrast! The one chivalrous and confiding, to whom personal honour as from man to man is a religion; the other potent and perfidious, cold, and cautious. Francis, a prisoner at Pavia, is taken to Madrid by incredible treachery under the idea that he will meet Charles and be set free. He is guarded a close captive in one of the towers of the Alcazar. Under "duresse" of "force majeure" Francis ostensibly accepts the Emperor's terms, and is set free. It is now Charles' turn to crave leave of his beloved brother Francis to pass through his kingdom on to the Netherlands. He is a bad sailor, and sea-sickness he mortally fears. Francis, the belted Knight, receives the faire Emperor with open arms. The Duchess d'Etampes whispers the King suggestions to revoke the Treaty of Madrid or to shut him up in one of Louis XI's oubliettes. Triboulet, the Court fool, shakes his silver bells while mulling over his ivory tablets, for he keep a record of fools greater than he. The King sees Charles V. figuring on one of them. "And since when have you honoured him," I asks the King. "Since he has set his foot on French soil." "And what will you do if I let him pass?" "Rub out his name and put in yours, Sire." D'Etampes laughs, and the King replies that he will not act unworthily of le Roi Chevalier.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

THE IRRECONCILABLE BOERS.

Writing on July 11, a correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" says:—Yesterday I had an opportunity of a talk with the five Boer irreconcilables in Camp. I found them in their work-room, where they appear to spend most of their time in making little knick-knacks. They were easily drawn out regarding the position they have taken up, and their contention is that they are not going to sign a declaration when they are not aware of the exact position of affairs in South Africa. They will not be against signing the declaration after first having seen De Wet, through whose farm they will have to pass. They will not believe that De Wet has taken the oath of allegiance. They have not heard from the Government and they believe nothing that comes to them through the papers. They have farms in South Africa, and have relatives as well; but the latter have not asked them to come back. Their letters say nothing about the state of affairs in South Africa. The actual truth is kept from them. In South Africa every postmaster they heard was a censor, and had liberty to open letters and suppress any. If that sort of thing was going on they were not going to take an oath, which would place them in a false position. They were bound to their Government, and, being responsible to their Government, were not going to do aught that would conflict with their obligations to their Government. All they asked was that they be taken back as prisoners-of-war to see for themselves how matters stood. They had nothing to do with the Ceylon Government. They came as prisoners-of war and want to go back as prisoners-of-war.

All argument failed to convince them on any point. It seems impossible to persuade them when they positively assert that they believe nothing of what has happened since the end of the war.

If the Government will not accept their conditions they will remain in Ceylon. They are satisfied with their present treatment, which is better than it used to be when they first came out. They are comfortably housed and get good meals though they have to do their own cooking. The names of four of the prisoners are Inglebrigh, Rogers, VanRooyen, and Bacon. They belong to the Orange Free State and are great admirers of De Wet, under whom they fought. Since their arrival in Ceylon they have not been out of the Camp. When they move about it is under escort. The five prisoners are being looked after by two members of the R. W. K. R.

Tired of his Italian estates and an income of £400,000 a year, Signor Ferreri Romolo announces his intention of again becoming a waiter, which was his profession before he inherited the fortune six months ago. He is now in Chicago awaiting the end of the waiters' strike.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

WHAT SHOULD WE DO WITH OUR NATIVE STATES?—I.

(By Sirdar Partap Singh of Kapurthalla.)

The history of the British Empire in India is nothing but the history of the development of the relations that came to exist between the British Government on the one hand and the Native Principalities, on the other. The Principalities now called the Native States, have survived the Mahammadan supremacy over India have sprung into existence out of the break up of the Moghul Empire. The British, however, appeared on the scene, not as Imperialists, but as traders. They wanted commercial development, and when by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, trade policy came to be mixed up with administrative problems, and problems, involving the destinies of the millions of India, they sought to build the empire upon a solid commercial basis.

It is indeed a curious coincidence, that while the first treaty made by the English was entered into with the Nizam of Hyderabad with a view to make themselves secure against French aggressions, the last treaty now made should have been between the same partners not for the purpose of protecting British interests, but to safeguard those of the Nizam. Such treaties, however, were concluded as between two independent and foreign Powers. In fact they had an international character. In his interesting and interesting book, "Our Indian Protectorate Sir Charles Lewis Tupper very pertinently observes" that there was a time in the history of British India, a time considerably later than the beginning of its real history, when principles of International law applied in dealings with other Indian powers then in point of fact the rivals of the East India Company in the general scramble for dominion which ensued upon the destruction of the Moghul Empire."

I do not desire to enumerate the various circumstances which went to make these "rivals of the East India company" dwindle into the present Feudatory Chiefs, with certain defined rights and previlages, yet more or less holding a subordinate position, which has not been thoroughly realised either by the Feudatories themselves or the Paramount power. As a matter of fact the position is perfectly anomalous. Amidst the political status of any of our Native Princes, and you will find that it is mainly owing to this anomalous position which he occupies in the midst of Indian policy, that he has been reduced to something like a gilded figure-head, as regards his rights and privileges given him within the four corners of political law. The question, however, is beset with so many serious obstacles for the proper handling of it, that it becomes almost impossible for me to touch upon it in the present article. The side issues, also, are such as almost to rebut it out of Court. And yet it is none the less true that the British Government is not in any way directly the cause of this state of things. The ties of the survival of the fittest has still some application in cases such as this. And will it be believed that the policy of the Government with regard to the Native States of India is not without justification? It may be called a hole and corner policy, but within the limits of certain principles and to the extent of this not being always enforced, the policy has got some of its redeeming features.

In 1763, when the English at Madras were negotiating to renew the former treaty with the Nizam the Directors at home wrote:—We cannot take a view of your conduct from the commencement of your negotiation for the Sirars without the strongest disapprobation, and when we see the opulent forfeitures acquired by our servants since that period, it gives but too much weight for the public opinion that this rage for negotiations, treaties and alliances has private advantage for its object more than the public good. Let effects say what they choose, the people of facts, however, goes to show us the attitude and the tone of the authorities at Home were unfavourable so far as they went. Now, if we take a broad survey of the political situation of the country we cannot but notice with satisfaction that a great change came over the spirit of the Paramount power as well as the country principalities. Thus was when in the words of Lord Macaulay the state of India was such that scarcely any aggression could be without a decent pretext, either in old laws or in recent practice.*

Still in many of the Native States of India not only a decent pretext for aggression is not found, but the poor subjects of a Native State have now been placed, so to speak, between the devil and the deep sea. There is scarcely any way out of it, and while some of our writers and speakers in the press and on the platform try to make a capital of the supposed contentment and prosperity of the people of Native States, they are to a large extent ignorant of the rationale of the contented condition of the population inhabiting Feudatory India I should not have touched upon this significant point unless it were for the high eulogies lavished in the Indian press upon our amiable princes. By this I do not mean that they are wanting in loyalty or affection for the British crown, but their anomalous position makes them superstitious enough to make a fetish of loyalty.

The advent of British rule in India has unconsciously brought in changes such as would prove in the long run detrimental to the status of the Native Princes. An interesting parallel of this state of things can be found in the history of Russia.

Before the Tartar invasion Russia was divided into several independent principalities, and each reigning Prince was surrounded by a group of armed men composed partly of Boyars or large landed proprietors, and partly of knights and heads of the clan. These men, the noblesse of the time, were, to a certain extent, under the authority of the Prince, but they were by no means mere obedient, silent, executors of his will.†

This noblesse was nothing but "Bhai bands," i.e. those having Royal blood in their veins as in most of our indigenous principalities. In addition to the fear of God, this was the only earthly check or bairats that prevented out native potentates from committing acts of gross immorality and brutality. Instances of a salutary and rightful intervention of the kind, even in case of early 'British allies' in Rajwarra and elsewhere, are not wanting. As in Russia under the Tartar dominion, so in India under the British supremacy, this internal political equilibrium was disturbed, which I feel inclined not to regard as a matter of pure loss or gain to the Princes, but as a bold stroke at the very roots of the prestige of the rajahs as well as the aristocracy of the Native State. The leaders of British administration in their zeal to secure a firm and absolute ground for their protected allies, failed to fathom the Oriental mind, tinged with autonomy and unqualified despotism. Here the parallel ends. Then again in Russia we find the independent princes who had freed themselves from the intervention of their noblesse, forming and consolidating the present Russian Empire. On the contrary, in India we see that our Indian princes free from all internal intervention and popular agitation, have, with very few exceptions, terribly deteriorated.

The paramount power, however, did its best to recognise, not only in theory but in practice, the old notions and institutions of the country and its sovereignties, always keeping in view the integrity and conservation of the States, upholding the right of adoption, allowing dowager ranis to be the regents and guardians of the infant Rajas, and continuing the rule of primogeniture. These are instances on record, where the reigning Chief desired to leave the state in favour of a younger son, but the paramount power intervened. And further, while territorial partition was granted during one regime, to a younger brother of a royal family, in the very next regime the whole programme was upset. In the light of these facts the Governm nt may be looked upon as rather overstepping the line of duty and as transgressing the ordinary course of civil justice and equity. We find no concrete example bearing upon such cases drawn from the history of any Maharaja Dhiraj of pre-Muhammadan period. This policy of non-disintegration of the Indian principalities has found ample support in the adherent of the new school of Imperialists.—Civil and Military Gazette.

* Lord Macaulay on Clive.

† Sir Mackenzie Wallace-Russia, Chap. XVII.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The following Government resolution upon the Administration Report on the Bombay Prison Department for the year 1902 has been issued :—The total number of prisoners of all classes confined during the year shows a small rise on last year's figures from 101,191 to 102,620; but owing to the cheaper prices of food and also to a decrease in the daily average of prison population, the gross expenditure has fallen from Rs. 8,78,446 to Rs. 8,03,439, with a corresponding reduction in the net cost per head of prisoners from Rs. 62-2-0 to Rs. 59-8-0. The cash earnings of the convicts employed on manufactures and extra-mural labour declined from Rs. 1,07,536 in 1901 to Rs. 83,248 in 1902; but the Inspector-General explains that most of this decrease is due to heavy purchases of stock and plant for the Yerawda and Ahmedabad jails and to the consequent fall in the gross earnings. There was a decrease in the total number of punishments for Jail offences, especially of those classed as "major." Attention was called last year to the large number of offences relating to tickets-of-leave articles in Ahmedabad Central Prison, the further increase this year demands special enquiry which the Inspector-General should make. There is, however, reason to infer from the large proportion of minor punishments inflicted in this prison that discipline may not be sufficiently stringent. There was a general improvement in the health of the prison population in spite of outbreaks of cerebro-spinal fever in Ahmedabad Central Prison and of relapsing fever among the Deccan Convict Gang. The strength of this gang has recently been increased and other efforts have been made to avoid overcrowding. Minor improvements have already been effected where funds permitted and liberal allotments have been granted during the past year and continued during the present year in order to provide extended accommodation. Inquiries are now in progress concerning the cost of the introduction of the Leonard system of cubicles in the new prisons at Karachi and Sukkur. As regards cases of phthisis, there are of such rare occurrence that isolation is possible in the larger prisons; but Government are prepared to consider the provision of a special tuberculous ward, should it be found necessary hereafter, in a suitable locality for consumptive prisoners. With regard to paragraph 60 of the report, Government approve generally of the measures adopted with a view to improving the health of the prisoners, but desire to have further details of the reduction of working hours sanctioned by the Inspector-General. The Department during the year was efficiently administered by Mr. Alexander and by Major Jackson, who acted for him for three months.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a toothbrush bestow a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath, it removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or diseased stumps. "The Fragrant Floriline" being compound in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet-discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISIONS UPHELD.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court on Thursday, heard an application for revision in the case of Imperator against Mahomedkhan Ismail Pathan, who was, in June last, convicted by Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of voluntarily causing hurt and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ten rupees, or in default of payment, further rigorous imprisonment for one month. Mr. Branson, Instructor Mr. B. F. Dastur, appeared for the accused. It appeared that the complainant in the case, Mahomedin Faziudin, a day labourer, arrived in Bombay on the 20th June last, and was one night walking along Grant Road with a friend. The appellant and another accused, who the complainant and his friend did not know, said to the latter, "who are you, where are you going?" To answer was that they were strangers. The accused said "why are you looking at us?" The complainant's friend said he was looking all round and not at them in particular No. 2 hit complainant's friend with an umbrella, and No. 1 hit him on the head with his buckled belt, causing a wound. Complainant said to accused for God's sake, don't hit him, and then they both assaulted complainant with their belt and umbrella. As they were beating him, a saheb came and arrested them. Mr. Slater thought that the accused were ruffians, pure and simple—hooligans and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of ten rupees.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, rejected the application.

Their lordships also considered an appeal from a decision of the same magistrate in the case of Imperator against Pitambar Gaberdas, who was on 4 June last, convicted of criminal breach of trust as a servant and sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment. It appeared the accused was a bill collector in the employ of Esubhoy Baskerbhoy, a provision merchant at Parsee Bazaar Street. On the 22nd May last, having received a sum of Rs. 200 to his brother-in-law, Shaik Adum, who carried on the business of his branch shop at Crawford Market, he gave accused the amount in guineas and currency notes for the purpose of being delivered to Shaik Adum. The accused, who received the money at 3 p. m., did not return to the shop of the complainant. The latter was informed at 7 p. m. the same day by Shaik Adum that he had not received the money. The accused appeared to have absconded to his native country Cambay where he was arrested and brought down to Cambay. Mr. Slater convicted him and sentenced him to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

Their lordships also disposed of an appeal from a decision of the same magistrate in the case of Imperator against Mahomed Karim who was convicted on the 2nd instant of theft in a vessel and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and twenty-five stripes. The accused's plea was that no property was found with him and that he had been engaged to work on board the steamer. On the evidence Mr. Slater convicted the accused who admitted four previous convictions and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships dismissed the appeal summarily.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE OF MOTOR-MAKING.

With all the mot or-riding that is taking place at this time, and that has gone on now for some years, the companies which make the cars have not, even yet, got into a dividend-paying condition. Started seven years ago they have been reconstructed and had made fresh calls for capital on original shareholders, who had then to choose between an immediate sacrifice of all they had invested, or throw fresh money into the crucible, with the possibility of both old and new being lost. None of the companies whose affairs come annually before the world distributes anything to its shareholders and there is little, in the condition of things, to suggest hopefulness to investors as to the profit-earning character of the business. Beside these public concern there are, of course, a vast number of smaller ones, many of them private enterprises, engaged in motor manufacture. How far the businesses of these latter are profitable there are no positive means of knowing. That there have been heavy losses, the books of cycle companies which have failed to make profits of late years would show; motoring in one form or other has swallowed up much of the income of capital. These companies have been, no doubt, in a difficult position. They have seen the interest of the wealthy public transferred to motor-cars and motor-cycles, with the consequent lowering of profit in the manufacture of ordinary bicycles; they have felt the necessity of doing something; where there has still been capital at disposal, the temptation to embark in the new trade, germane to that already engaged in, is great, and the pressure of competition has come from shareholders at many annual meetings. In a few cases, the flowing tide against cycle profits has been dammed by the building up of a perhaps slightly profitable motor-cycle business. In many cases, however, dead loss has resulted from attempts, sometimes to make motor-cars, sometimes motor-cycles.

To sum up the financial side of the motor business, the time does not seem to have yet come when there is much profitable trade done. What may be called the extraordinary costs in the production of cars are: (1) The accumulation of obsolete types through speed and other improvements being made with such frequency; (2) the trials and changes which cars have to undergo before they can be delivered to purchasers, such tests apparently involving the services of managers and foremen with the cars for long journeys, which journeys often bring heavy fines for furious driving; (3) the generally heavy charges for management.

All the cars one sees on the roads are not owned by the occupants, but often as not are being used by persons whose opinion on the running powers and general capabilities are considered worth having. There must in this way be a vast addition to prime cost which can only be recouped, if at all, in high selling prices of cars.

The next few years will be critical for the financial side of the trade. Businesses must show profits for shareholders or investors will begin to fight shy of subscribing fresh capital. The trade has hither o benefited by the periodical "booming" of it which has gone on by interested people, by road trials, and by the constant rivalry of owners anxious to beat other owners. It is not suggested that motoring is likely to go out in England; there is a large field for it for heavy traction purposes; but society may not continue to be large patrons of expensive cars and the financial side of manufacturing may offer difficulties which it has not hitherto experienced. The business has not been of a very profitable character to actual producers, although, no doubt, agents for cars have scooped something out of the transactions. In many respects the early history of cycle making is repeating itself in the case of the motor, except that in the former case, it was chiefly private capital which suffered loss, whereas it is now money subscribed by the public. It is possible that the history of 1893 may come again, in relation to motor trade; but the fact that recently a concern of the sort has been put on the market since the starting of the industry in this country is pretty good proof that the profits have been up to now of a nebulous character.

WATER TUBE BOILERS.

TRIALS OF THE "HYACINTH" AND "MINERVA."

The report of the further trials of the water tube boilers of H.M.S. "Hyacinth" and "Minerva" is issued. It occupies 24 pages and is illustrated by diagrams. It states that the port engine of the "Hyacinth" broke down on February 16, and the vessel accordingly made for Plymouth on February 18. The "Minerva" completed her passage off St. Catherine's Point at midnight and anchored at 1.33 a. m. on February 18 the distance of 1,132·5 miles having been steamed in 61 1-2 hours at an average speed of 18·41 knots.

The results of the passage are shown in tables, the records for the Minerva being for the whole period, while those for the Hyacinth do not extend beyond 7.50 a.m. on the 16th, when the accident occurred. The Hyacinth was averaging about half a knot more than the Minerva. It was reported by the Minerva that when passing Tarifa(163·4 miles from Gibraltar the Hyacinth was leading by 34 minutes further, that in the next 74 miles she increased this lead to 47 minutes. At the latter portion of this period of the run the heating of the port engine of the Hyacinth occurred and after passing St. Vincent the engines were eased till the power developed was 48 1-2 i.h.p. the Minerva then developing 3,640 i.h.p. As a consequence,—when passing the Burlings 448 1-2 miles from St. Vincent the Hyacinth had gained only another 2 1-4 minutes, the Minerva reporting her as then being 50 minutes ahead.

After the port engine of the "Hyacinth" broke down the ship proceeded at slow speed. From the time taken by the "Minerva" to overhaul and pass her, it is estimated that at the time of the breakdown the "Hyacinth" was loading by about 17 miles, of which about nine miles were due to the time gained to getting under way at Gibraltar. Beyond a few slight leaks in the boilers probably due to such rapid raising of steam, no trouble was experienced with either the machinery or boilers of the "Minerva." As regards the boilers of the "Hyacinth" no defects of consequence have been discovered. No engine defects are reported from the Minerva.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR GOUT & RHEUMATISM.

"Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."—

PROF. EMMERMANN, *University of Basle.*

Average dose :—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

What is really required is according to the Canon that "we should strenuously set ourselves not to external dodges but to internal reforms": The wealth is ours, and we can keep it if we will only raise (1) the level of the workers' lives so that they can become mentally and morally efficient; and (2) the level of the employers' brains so that they keep at the high mark attained by Germans and Americans. We can keep our still-growing wealth, if we will build up a stronger physique in our industrial people, by giving them purer air, and cleaner streets, and larger house-room, and freer expansion, and more sanitary factories, and shorter hours, and wide opportunities for winning health and for tasting wholesome joy, and for breathing the glad life of nature. We have the wealth, the Canon repeats and if we would but keep out of "alarms and excursions" and reduce "the ridiculous extravagance on the new Army scheme which nobody believes in but Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Balfour out of affection for Mr. Brodrick we could bear the burden of Old-Age Pensions, without any plunge into Protection and without the addition of a farthing to the cost of our food."

Further Canon Scott Holland urges, we have got to see how we can rescue our overcrowded workers from "the crushing tyranny of Rent." And: We have got to get them back to the country, not by refusing to eat the bread of Austria and the States, but by making it possible for them to be in the country without ceasing to call their souls their own: by planting peasant villages, and co-operative farms, and agricultural banks, and a swarm of free garden cities. We have got to lay hands on" The Trade" and discover how to regulate the sale of liquor in view of the common welfare, and not for private monopoly. We have got to purge municipalities, and qualify them to undertake the corporate responsibilities which they alone can fulfil. We have got to educate ourselves; for it is here, in our total lack of ideas and ideals, that the peril really lies which menaces our national supremacy. Here, says the Canon, is our imperative task. "Here lies the road for the redemption of labour, and for the health and gladness of a free and strong people. It is deadly to turn aside from this urgent obligation and try to persuade ourselves that the thing can be done by mechanical tricks with the Tariff."

Fordhook, near Ealing, once the residence of Fielding, is the last of the historic houses of Ealing to fall a victim to the builder. Fordhook was once the English residence of the author of "Tom Jones," he having lived there before he started on his memorable voyage to Lisbon. When the outcry that was made a year or two ago against the destruction of Hogarth's house at Chiswick is remembered, the "Academy" thinks it is curious that the recent destruction of Fielding's house has passed unnoticed even by the local Press.

St. Peter-le-Poer, the parish church of Capel-court, which the Bishop of London desires to unite with St. Michael's, Cornhill, bears a title variously derived from the former poverty of almost the wealthiest parish in England, and from a supposed dedication to Peter the Hermit. A more probable conjecture is that Poer is a corruption of Parvus, which the church is designated in ancient documents. The present edifice, built by Jesse Gibson in 1792 is a conspicuous landmark, but possesses no interesting architectural feature. The rectory of St. Peter-le-Poer has been held by two famous ecclesiastic. One was Dr. Richard Holdsworth, the Gresham Professor of Divinity, who attended on King Charles during his imprisonment at Hampton Court and Carisbrooke Castle. The other was Bishop Hoadley, the Whig theologian, whose avowed Socinianism occassioned the Bangor Controversy.

Under the heading "Running Amuk" Canon Scott Holland has an article in the July Commonwealth, in which he discusses the war whoop against Free Trade. He speaks about his wrath rising at the false scent on which the Colonial Secretary has set himself so vehemently to lead the people: He (Mr Chamberlain) is trying to persuade us that miseries which we deplore can be set straight by some mechanical and artificial devices through which wages can be raised, and gold for social purposes be won, through guile and force, out of our neighbours. It is to be done by treating them as enemies, by threats by retaliation, by a war of Tariffs, by a clever jugglery, by pitting one nation against another, by building up walls and barriers, and obstacles, and shutting ourselves in. It is all the language of war; it lives on international jealousy; it breaks up the world's natural brotherhood; it turns us into hostile rivals, grinning at each other through the bars of Preferential Duties.

Of the soldiers on the Birthday honours list with G.C.B. to them, General Sir Arthur Power represents the Indian Army; General George Wentworth Alexander Higginson, the Guards; and General Sir Richard Harrison, the Royal Engineers. The late Commander-in-Chief in India, before the Indian Staff Corps, with so much of their right and proper nomenclature, was abolished stood at the head of it, bar one—Sir Henry Norman. He is a Gentleman at Arms, a K.C.B. of 1894, and he has forty-six years' service. He was with Hodson's Horse through the Mutiny, Abyssinia, Achin, Afghanistan, the Soudan and the Tirah Campaign were his subsequent etapes.

Sir George Higginson has just turned his seventy seventh year. From Eton he joined the Grenadier Guards, in 1845. He served thirty years with them. In the Crimea he was twice promoted for distinguished conduct. He has his niche in Kinglake. He has commanded the Brigade of Guards, and has been Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower. He has the Legion. Sir Richard Harrison was born in the year of the late Queen's accession, and has been Inspector-General of Fortifications since 1898. He joined the R.E. from Harrow in 1855, and saw his first service at Scutari. His next was in the Mutiny, at Lucknow. He had to do with the Taku Forts, and was A.Q.M.G. in Zululand, A.A.G. in Egypt, at Tel el-Kebir, and C.R.E. of the South-Eastern District, and at Aldershot. He has governed the Shop" commanded the Western District, and been Q.M.G. to the Forces.

The Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, Sir Eldon Gorst, K.C.B. whose marriage with Miss Rudd was appropriately graced by the presence of the Khedive, is on his mother's side and by birth, a New Zealander. His father, Sir John, married Miss Mercer of Christchurch, N.Z. about the time he was Civil Commissioner in those parts. The son of this marriage went to Eton and T.C.C., and put in a seven years' experience of diplomacy before he became Financial Under, Secretary at Cairo, what time his father was Financial Secretary to the Treasury at home. Matrimony has made Gorst considerably Lowndes. Mary Lowndes married Robert Chaddock Gorst. Her grandson preferred to be Lowndes, as did his brother, Edward Chaddock, father of Edward Chaddock Lowndes, now of Palterton and Castle Combe, which latter is Sir John Gorst's brother, and in consequence, Sir Eldon's uncle.

The death of General Darras recalls the memory of a case which convulsed france confounded Europe, and has still possibilities left in it. On the 14th of Octobor, 1894. Captain Alfred Dreyfus was arrested on a charge of treason. On the 23rd of December a court, which sat with closed doors, pronounced him guilty, and sentenced him to imprisonment for life, by in a "fortress." On the 5th of January, 1895 in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire, in the presence of 5,000 troops, and under circumstances without parallel in modern history, the "traitor" was degraded. It fell to General Darras, than commanding the 16th Infantry Brigade, to put this business through.

The superb collection of European fossils amassed by Baron de Bayet, of Brussels, who spent 40 years in making it, has just been secured for the Carnegie Museum, in New York. The collection contains a magnificent series of the great winged reptiles and dinosaurs of Europe, representing the classic discoveries made in Wurtemburg Solenhofen, Maastricht-Monte Rolca Verona, Vinconza, Lugo and Donca in Italy, Marbonne in France, and particularly from 11 of the most famous quarries in Belgium, Germany, and Austria. There is a splendid representation of the fossiliferous of the old red sandstone in Scotland.

We have every reason (says the Burlington Magazine) to believe that if there were any movement to preserve Clifford's Inn, the present owner would be willing to part with his property at a very moderate premium on the sum of £100,000 that he paid for it. The London County Council has had its eye on Clifford's Inn, and a committee of the Council only refrained from recommending its purchase from fear of the ratepayers. Expert opinion in such matters holds that the Inn could be made, as it stands to return £3,000 a year; its purchase therefore, at a little more than £100,000 would involve little or no less to the ratepayers. The County Council might well add to its laurels by acquiring Clifford's Inn for the citizens of London.

A certain officer in the Army is very much disliked by his men, and V. C. relates that one night as he was returning to barracks he slipped in to some deep water. A private in his regiment happened to see the occurrance and with great difficulty pulled the officer out. The officer was very profuse in his thanks, and asked his rescuer how he could reward him. The best way you can reward me sir, replied the private, is to say nothing about it. Why my good fellow said the astonished officer; why do you wish me to say nothing about it? Because, if the other fellows know I pulled you out, they'd, blooming well chuck me in.

Mr. F. N. Charrington states in Household Words that Oesa Island, in the estuary of the Blackwater (Testotal Island as it is now called) has been inhabited since the Conquest. In the Doomsday Survey Book (1086) there had always previously been on the island three serfs, one fisherman, and pasture for 60 sheep. It needed there will be room for 30,000 people. Oesa has many natural attractions. It possesses the most curious marine plants and shells, and the most wild that some of the sea-gulls the jack the ring-runner and the bar-goose have taken to breeding on the shore.

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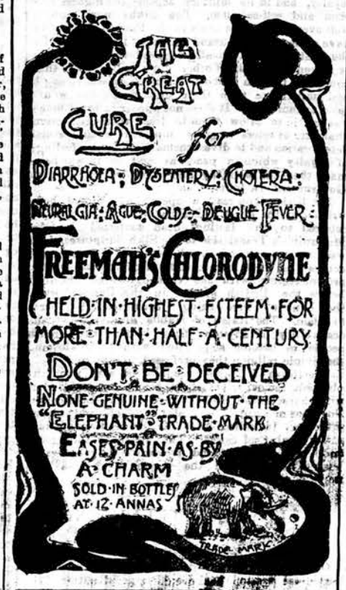

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

THERE have, of course, been scores of Mrs. Tanqueray's since Mrs. Patrick Campbell, fresh from Adelphi drama, made her memorable success with the creation of the poor, impossible Paula at the St. James's Theatre. But practically we only reach the third—or the fourth, if the first has to be counted as "The Second I—in Mme. Jane Hading 's at the Coronet. Eleonora Duse's Paula was the actress's own Paula. It was strong enough, but its strength was more with the beauty than with the tragedy of pathos, and her great tearful eyes and sobbing voice were rather destructive to the moral of Mr. Pinero's play. It was a case of the author almost failing to show the impossibility of the Paula and Aubrey union because of the actress almost succeeding to show the reverse.

Although Jane Hading like Mrs. Patrick Campbell makes full and beautiful use of the scene in the second act wherein Paula hungers piteously for the love of her pure stepdaughter Ellen, the actress does not, as Duse did (or seemed to do) seek to make us feel that Paula's situation is one we would like to judge with the moral code locked away out of sight. Jane Hading emphasises, just as Mrs. Patrick Campbell emphasised, the melancholy fact that when persons who have been wicked want to mix with the good and can't, they turn round and insult goodness. The Paula at the Coronet—the Paula in fact of Pinero and the one Mrs. Campbell gave us only in English instead of French—is positively savage with virtue when virtue refuses to kiss her and make a fuss of her. She is coarse and common and almost brawling in her attacks upon decent living and however pathetic may be her moments of intense for Ellan Tanqueray's love it is impossible not to feel when she has shot herself that if she had not done this she would at some time or another in a fit of temper have raved off to her old life and her old loves.

The success of Sousa as a personality, as well as a composer and conductor, will very likely cause many people, who make the acquaintance of Cavaliere Vessella, the conductor of the Band of Rome, to look out for peculiarities and characteristics. But unless the Bandmaster of Rome develops any during his provincial tour, upon which it is understood he has now departed after, it should be said, a satisfactory season at Queen's Hall, his new friends will look in vain. Vessella is stout, round, and smiling—the type of Italian musician one used to find in Du Maurier drawing-rooms in "Punch" and if his closely-cropped head—it would never do to have long hair with a smart green and gold uniform—wobbles about in a somewhat peculiar way while the louder passages of operatic selections are being wrestled with, the movement is not sufficiently marked to stamp the genial Italian as the lucky proprietor of a mannerism.

Ordinarily the most amiable of men, Cavalier Vessella goes through life beaming upon everybody; but the slightest mistake from what has sarcastically been called the dreamy flageolet, the most trifling inaccuracy on the part of a trombone "doing his best" brings a temporary cloud into a nature usually all sunshine, and under this cloud the leader of seventy-five instrumentalists does a rather extraordinary thing. He bursts into song! It is not a song of joy or spring or of praise, but a song of execration, and he sings it loudly in the direction of the culprit—to the tune, of course, that is prevailing. Some time ago, while the Band of Rome was busily engaged with the Tannhauser overture Vessella's sharp ear detected in the cloudburst of Wagnerian sounds a false note from one of the leading brasses. Glaring at the offender, the bandmaster sang with awful emphasis (which was in keeping with the passage then under treatment) the following words—"All right, my friend E flat ought to have been E natural! Just you wait until we've finished!" But by the time the favourite orchestral piece was over, calm had succeeded Vessella's storm also, and his jolly face was smiling forgiveness upon the humbled head of the sinner. By the way, it may be of interest to musicians to know that fifteen years ago, when Vessella first conducted the Band of Rome, he had a very hard fight indeed over the introduction of Wagner into his programmes. For a long time his audiences demonstrated against the great German composer's works, but Vessella was firm, and in the end won the day.

Congratulations to the author of Aubrey's Sister, the farcical comedy which was successfully launched (the term would have been yet more appropriate a week ago) at the New Ealing Theatre on Monday. There is a deal of good writing in Mr. Royston Keith's piece, as well as many other things you do not expect to find in this class of play—to wit, the largest boarhound ever seen on any stage and three life size dolls. The farcical comedy was at first named "I'm Scotland Yard," but objections arose, and Mr. Keith had to go hunting with his boarhound for a new title. At the end of a long chase, Aubrey's Sister was fixed upon, and the author considers himself fortunate, seeing how difficult it is nowadays to find a fresh title, in having made the subsequent discovery that Aubrey's Sister had not been snapped up before. Supporting the boarhound and the three life size dolls at the New Ealing Theatre are Mr. Charlie Collette, Mr. Fitzroy Morgan, Mr. Charles Fawcett, Mr. Tim Ryley, Miss Claire Pauncefort, and Miss Maud Elmore. Of these, of course, M. Charles Collette is in two senses the largest. He is the bright particular star of the company, and being over six feet in height may truly be said to be up above the world so high.

When these objections arose to the title, I'm Scotland Yard—whether they came from the abode of lost umbrellas in Whitehall is not stated—Mr. Charles Collette was admitted by the author into the sometime wearying little game of finding something else suitable. I suppose, now, began Mr. Collette, in a tone which made his hearers think that he had hit upon something good—I suppose The Dolls' House has been used before? Why, of course it has—by Ibsen, said Mr. Royston Keith, impatiently. Wait a moment, cried Collette, as if he had been inspired again by a brilliant idea—How about The Dogs' Home? It was at this stage of the proceedings that Mr. Keith went out and found Aubrey's Sister.

The author of Aubrey's Sister is an old member of the Hampstead Dramatic Society, a body of players that recently gave to Mr. Mark Ambient's pretty comedy, A Snug Little Kingdom, probably the best all-round interpretation it had ever had. In his early days of manhood Mr. Royston Keith, whose real surname is Preston, was in business with his father, but the amateur stage led him to the professional and he made his first appearance as a salaried actor with Mr. Willard at the Shaftesbury. That was soon after the run of Mr. Henry Arthur Jones's powerful comedy The Middleman, in which Mr. Willard, as Cyrus Blenkarn, made the greatest success of his life. After playing with Mr. Willard for some time in London and the provinces, Mr. Royston Keith was seen in romantic parts at the Adelphi and other London theatres; and at the Strand he played in his own little one-act comedy, Elaine, during the run of the typical Strand farce J. P.—which letters, by the way, go after the name of Mr. Keith's father. His association with the Strand led the young actor and author (for he has written several other plays besides those mentioned) into the realms of farcical comedy, and it is with this style of entertainment he is now chiefly connected, notwithstanding that he has an Irving-like head and a pretty considerable reputation in romantic drama. One of Mr. Royston Keith's companions at the Hampstead Dramatic was that real and practical friend of painters, Mr. Arthur Rowney, who is almost as well known as an amateur actor as was the late Mr. Colnaghi; and the wives of the two Hampstead Dramatic boys are daughters of the famous marine painter, Mr. Edwin Hayes.

To those who have been in the company of the young magician while he has been at work, it is anything but surprising to learn that Malini was the fad of the smart set at Newport, the fashionable summer resort of America, and the terror of President Roosevelt and his Cabinet at the Capital building. The card tricks of this dark cleanshaven and extremely shrewd-looking little man, who is an Austrian-American, are of the most startling kind, and his coat-button trick which he played upon Sir Thomas Lipton at the Savoy Hotel recently, I know from experience to be positively uncanny. Malini, as he stands before you, will suddenly bite a button off your coat, and draw your attention both to the detached button and the ragged scraps of cotton on the part of the coat from which it has been severed. You look at the magician not with the sweetest expression you can muster, and just as you are about to inform him that you do not thing it a bit funny, or even clever, he smacks the button back into its place with the palm of his hand, and goes on with his conversation on his card-trickery. You look down at the button, turn it on one side, examine the stitches behind it thoroughly, and find to your amazement that the button has never been removed, or that if it has, Malini has sewn it on again with a smack!

The trick which astonished President Roosevelt most of all was one which Malini did blindfolded. Getting the President to tie a large handkerchief tightly over his (the magician's) eyes, and Secretary Cortelyou to tie another over that. Malini asked the President to select a card from a loosely opened pack. This was done, and the cards handed to Secretary Cortelyou to shuffle thoroughly and divide into three parts. They were then placed on the floor by another of the secretaries present, and Malini, borrowing President Roosevelt's penknife, flicked the cards all over the room with the point of the knife—his object in using the knife being to show that there was no palming going on. Finally he prodded one of the cards on the back, and before turning it up asked, Please, Mr. President, what was the card you selected? Ten of diamonds, was the answer. Malini turned the card over on the knife, and the card was the ten of diamonds! Then it was that the President, with a dark and puzzled brow, went slowly back to the business of the State, repeating half aloud the words, A most remarkable young man. Since his coming to London, Malini has done this trick before the Prince and Princess of Wales. Before long, no doubt he will have bitten buttons off His Majesty the King!

The great artiste, Ludwig Wullner, appeared last week before Princess Louise Duchess of Argyll and her husband Prince Henry of Battenberg. He made a profound and great sensation. Herr Wullner was accompanied at the piano by Mr. Raphael Roche.

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THE MORAL.

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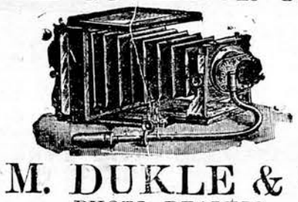

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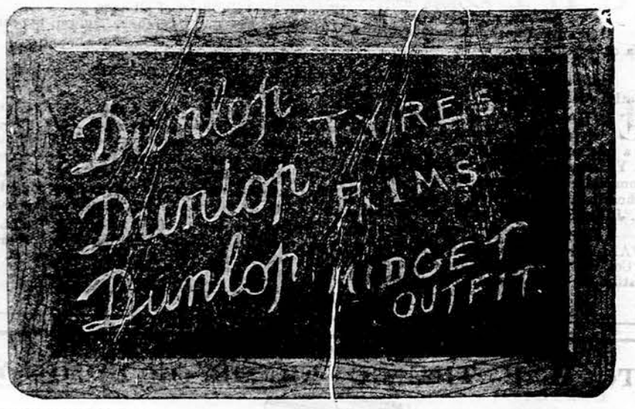

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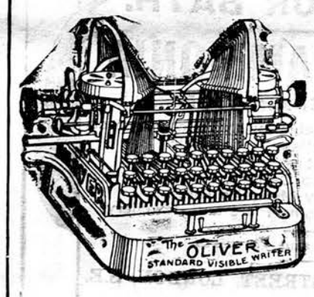

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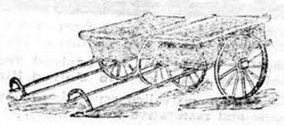

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